The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

47th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1865. NO. 15.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $2 00 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 50 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment "COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

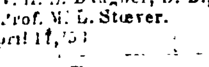
Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him.

Oct. 3, 1864. tf

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.



HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.

Vice President—S. R. Russell.

Secretary—D. A. Buehler.

Treasurer—David M'Creary.

Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Herah, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

Grain and Produce

HAVING taken the large and commodious Warehouse recently occupied by Frank Hersh, Esq.,

IN NEW OXFORD

we are prepared to pay the highest prices for all kinds of PRODUCE. Also, sell at the lowest prices, LUMBER, COAL and GROCERIES, of every description.

A. P. MYERS & WIERMAN.
New Oxford, Aug. 10, 1863. tf

Young Men

AND OLD MEN, do not allow you mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old Wash-tub longer, but like true men and benefactors, present them with an EXCELSIOR WASHER, and instead of frowns and cross words on wash day, depend upon it, cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg, Pa.
Dec. 14, 1863.

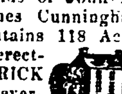
Corn Wanted.

CORN IN THE EAR wanted at our Warehouse, for which the highest market price will be paid. McCURDY & HEHL.

Gettysburg, April 18, 1864.

Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers offer at Private Sale their valuable Farm, in Freedom township, Adams county, Pa., on the banks of Marsh Creek, about 6 miles south of Gettysburg, adjoining lands of John McCleary, John Bigham, James Cunningham, and others. The Farm contains 118 Acres, more or less, having thereon erected a one and a half story BRICK HOUSE, Log Stable, with a never-failing well of water near the door.



There is a first-rate Apple Orchard and a variety of Peach trees on the premises. There is about 35 acres of good Timber-land, and about 20 acres of meadow. The land is of good quality, and in a high state of cultivation, the greater portion of it having been recently limed. The farm is under good fencing, and is conveniently located to Mills, Churches, Schools, Markets, &c. It will be sold on reasonable terms.

☞For further particulars apply to
H. P. BIGHAM.
Dec. 5, 1864. 6t R. M. BIGHAM.

Treasury Department.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, Dec. 8, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK," in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under, and according to, the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the Circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL BANK," in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the County of Adams, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of Office, this eighth day of December, 1864.

[SEAL] HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Dec. 19, 1864. 2m

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 16th day of JANUARY, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

120. The second and final account of Robert M. Elliott, Administrator of Catharine Elliott, deceased.

121. The first and final account of James Russell, Administrator of Dr. James Hamilton, deceased.

122. First and final account of Sabina E. Gardner, one of the Executrixes of the last will and testament of Conrad Moul, dec'd.

123. The first and final account of Lydia Moul, one of the Executrixes of the last will and testament of Conrad Moul, deceased.

124. First and final account of Josiah C. Albert, Testamentary Trustee of the legacy bequeathed to Hiram Albert, in and by the will of John E. Albert, deceased, exhibited by Benjamin Malaun, Administrator of the estate of Josiah C. Albert, dec'd.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
Dec. 19, 1864. tc*

Election.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, that an election for Seven Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking House of said Institution, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JANUARY, 1865.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.
Dec. 12, 1864. 3t

Gettysburg National Bank.

GETTYSBURG, Dec. 13, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for nine Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of JANUARY, next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
Dec. 19, 1864. td

Notice.

THE account of Amos Lefever, Sequestrator of the Littlestown Railroad Company, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court, on the 16th day of JANUARY next, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

JACOB BUSHEY, Proth'y.
Dec. 19, 1864. tc*

Notice.

ZACHARIAH E. OSBORN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Zachariah E. Osborn, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANKLIN H. EBERT, Adm'r.
Dec. 19, 1864. 6t

Fresh Arrival

OF WINTER GOODS AT A. SCOTT & SON'S.—We invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Winter Goods, which will be sold cheap, consisting of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths, etc., etc. For Men's and Boys' wear we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, with a variety of Cottonades, &c., &c. Call and see.

Nov. 28, 1864. A. SCOTT & SON.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please. Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

Revenue Stamps

OF any denomination constantly on hand and for sale at the First National Bank of Gettysburg. GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1864.

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

Tax and Military Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times and places for the holding of Tax and Military Appeals for 1865, in the several boroughs and townships of Adams county, when and where they will attend to hear appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

For Mountjoy township, on Monday, the 23d of January next, at the house of Isaac Lightner, in Mountjoy township.

For the township of Germany and the borough of Littlestown, on Tuesday, the 24th of January, at the house of George B. Yantis, in Littlestown.

For the township of Union, on Wednesday, the 25th of January, at the house of George B. Yantis, in Littlestown.

For the township of Conowago, on Thursday, the 26th of January, at the house of Jer. Johns, in McSherrystown.

For the township of Mountpleasant, on Friday, the 27th of January, at the house of J. E. Smith, at Mount Rock.

For the township of Straban, on Saturday, the 28th of January, at the house of Jacob L. Grass, in Hunterstown.

For the township of Oxford, on Monday, the 30th of January, at the house of Geo. Shane, in New Oxford.

For the township and borough of Berwick, on Tuesday, the 31st of January, at the house of Francis J. Wilson, in Abbottstown.

For the township of Hamilton, on Wednesday, the 1st of February, at the house of Daniel Becker, in East Berlin.

For the township of Reading, on Thursday, the 2d of February, at the house of Robert M. Dicks, in Hampton.

For the township of Huntington, on Friday, the 3d of February, at the house of Mrs. Reed, in Petersburg.

For the township of Latimore, on Saturday, the 4th of February, at the house of Mrs. Reed, in Petersburg.

For the township of Tyrone, on Monday, the 6th of February, at the house of Allen M. Cook, in Heidlersburg.

For the township of Menallen, on Tuesday, the 7th of February, at the house of Charles Myers, in Bendersville.

For the township of Butler, on Wednesday, the 8th of February, at the house of Henry Hartzell, in Middletown.

For the township of Franklin, on Thursday, the 9th of February, at the house of Mrs. Brough, near Hilltown.

For the township of Hamiltonban, on Monday, the 13th of February, at the house of A. Benchoof, in Fairfield.

For the township of Liberty, on Tuesday, the 14th of February, at McDivit's Mill, in Liberty township.

For the township of Freedom, on Wednesday, the 15th of February, at the house of Samuel Moritz, in Freedom township.

For the township of Cumberland, on Thursday, the 16th of February, at the house of Francis Bream, in Cumberland township.

For the township of Highland, on Friday, the 17th of February, at the house of Francis Bream, in Cumberland township.

For the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 18th of February, at the Commissioners' Office, in Gettysburg.

JACOB EPPLEMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
ABRAHAM KRISE,
Commissioners of Adams county.
Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.
Dec. 26, 1864. td

General Jurors

FOR SPECIAL COURT, MONDAY, FEB. 6TH.

Hamiltonban—Robert Watson, Daniel King.
Gettysburg—Philip Doersom, John Chrismer.
Franklin—Abraham Hart, Jr., Peter Ketteman, Conrad Thomas.
Butler—Joseph Wolf, Israel Bricker, Solomon Orner, Samuel Eyster, John Bream.
Menallen—Andrew Bittinger, Jeremiah Taughinbaugh, Daniel Arendt, Isaac Bender.
Reading—John Brough, of J.
Oxford—Simon Slagle, Geo. H. Kuhn.
Hamilton—Peter Hoffheins, John Hardy, Daniel Smith.
Freedom—Edward J. Plank, David Rhodes, Sr.
Huntington—John E. Eeks, Wm. B. Smysers.
Union—Philip Sterner, Peter Wolf.
Straban—Jacob Kime, Thomas Bowers.
Mountpleasant—Andrew Little.
Latimore—Joel Griest.
Berwick bor.—John Wilson.
Tyrone—George Stock.
Cumberland—Cornel's Daugherty, Jno. Group.
Jan. 2, 1864.

Notice.

JOHN FLICKINGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Flickinger, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township, and the last named in Hamilton township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE FLICKINGER,
GEORGE LAUGH,
Dec. 26, 1864. 6t* Administrators.

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Trustees, and all persons having Papers, Appointments, &c., remaining in the office of the Clerk of the Courts, will please lift them and pay the fees thereon, on or before the 1st of February next, if they want to save costs. The papers are in the hands of A. J. Cover, Esq.

JOHN EICHOLTZ, late Clerk,
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.
Dec. 26, 1864. 3t

Railroad Election.

THE Annual Election for a President and Twelve Managers of the Gettysburg Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in the second story of the Passenger Depot, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on MONDAY, THE 9TH OF JANUARY, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time and place there will be held the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders.

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.
Dec. 26, 1864. te

Auctioneering.

RICHARD GRIMMER, of Straban township, Adams county, Pa., has commenced SALE CRYING, and will be happy to attend to all calls that may be made. He will do his best to render satisfaction in all cases, and will be moderate in his charges. Thankful for the patronage already bestowed upon him, he asks that the public generally give him a trial. Sept. 26. 6m

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS of distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the old hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON BROTHERS.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE. Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.

January 25 1864.

POETRY.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS
TO THE PATRONS OF
THE COMPILER.

JANUARY 1, 1865.

KIND PATRONS:

Eighteen hundred and sixty-four,
As you all know, is now no more.
Last night he shook his hoary head,
And took his place among the dead.

When he was gone our new friend came;
A Happy New Year—cheerful name;
When all are cheerful, gay and free,
As mortal man can ever be.

I greet you all this glorious morn,
With a happy New Year song:
I'm glad to find you all so well;
Are you not happy?—Oh! "dew tell!"

Come, let us see what has been done
In the past year, which now is gone;
Where bloody Mars with reckless hand,
Has stained with gore our lovely land.

There's U. S. Grant at Richmond's door,
Is knocking now—has knocked before;
Nought seems to shake his mighty will—
Lee treats no other friend so ill.

Atlanta fell aft' many a fight,
To many came an endless night;
But truly bright in coming time,
Will those brave deeds in hist'ry shine.

From Shenandoah's lovely vale,
"Victory" too came on the gale,
But shame was mix'd—the burning brand
Left ruin stark on every hand.

A bold advance was that of Hood's,
But Thomas sent him to the woods;
While from Savannah, near the coast,
Come tidings worthy of loud boast.

The news is bright—but will these deeds
Of skill and blood vouchsafe our needs,
"Peace upon the true condition—
The Union"—and the Constitution?

Time'll tell. The 'prophet's ninety days"
Have come and gone, yet carnage stays—
Draft follows draft—*now* Abram's store
Needs full "three hundred thousand more."

Of the events of sixty-four,
More exciting than those of yore,
You doubtless all do well remember,
The great election in November.

The Shoddys chose old Abraham,
To rule th' affairs of Uncle Sam;
The Democrats chose "Little Mac,"
To bring the erring Rebels back.

The great campaign was hot and long;
Right was quelled by might and wrong;
Democracy, the nation's shield,
Once more to fraud was made to yield.

But still she lives, all bright and strong,
Prepared to battle fraud and wrong;
Prepared to save the Nation's life;
Prepared to end this mortal strife.

We're eighteen hundred thousand strong,
To a noble cause we all belong;
Contending bravely for the right,
We'll ne'er withdraw from such a fight.

Democracy, the shield of the Nation,
The pride of the brave and the free;
In thee we will find our salvation,
In thee ever safe we can be.

Wherever thy banner is streaming,
Base tyranny quails at thy feet,
And Liberty's sun-light is beaming,
In splendor of majesty sweet.

When Liberty sounds her war rattle,
Demanding her right and her due,
The first who rally to battle,
Are the sons of Democracy true.

Thick as the leaves of the forest,
Her brave sons will rise on each plain,
And strike until each vandal tyrant
Lies dead on the soil he would stain.

Democracy, we love thy bright banner,
We'll strive to protect every star,
We will bear thee untainted forever,
We'll protect thee in peace and in war.

Three times three then let us all give her,
Let no foe her brightness e'er dim;
Triumphantly her we'll deliver,
As bright as she ever has been.

Pardon, I pray, this digression,
Of our town we now will speak:
Yes, Gettysburg—historic place,
Where was heard the piercing shriek.

Here was a mighty battle fought,
Here met the mighty hos's;
We heard the dying groans of men,
Their loud huzzas and boasts.

From thrice one hundred angry guns,
The lurid flame burst forth,
And dealt destruction in its way
To sons of South and North.

We well remember those long days,
When many thousands fell;
The deaf'ning cries, the cannons' roar,
These we remember well.

Then friend and foe marched through the town,
In deadly strife engaged;
With angry look and sullen frown,
They truly were enraged.

On yonder hill the thousands sleep,
Who fell to save our State;
Their noble deeds long will we keep
In hallowed mem'ry great.

Our town 'tis true has not improved,
As much as we desire;
Yet we must make allowance for
These days of war so dire.

One word for Johnny of the "Star,"
For a brave man is he;
He's just the chap to go to war,
So "fearless and free."

With broad-brimmed hat he stalks around,
As you can always see;
But we must not insult that man,
So "fearless and free."

Go on, then, Johnny of the "Star,"
Be bold as you can be;
We know that you a wise man are,
So "fearless and free."

Go tell the boys to go to war,
On land and on the sea;
But you, brave Johnny, stay at home,
So "fearless and free."

But now, kind friends, before I close,
Just let me of my thoughts dispose,
For you all know that we're "hard up,"
For "ready John," come fill the cup.

All kinds of weather will I come,
As heretofore I oft have done;
Now for my service come "shell out,"
And make me feel so proud and stout.

Oh! when the wintry storm beats high,
And howling blasts sweep through the sky;
When ice and snow the earth enshroud,
And ye around your hearthstones crowd;

And when the gentle South wind blows,
Wafting sweet odors from the rose;
When birds their gilded plumage wear,
And music floats upon the air;

Remember then the Carrier Boy,
Who with heart full of blithesome joy,
From week to week his footsteps bend,
And brings your ever-welcome friend.

The "COMPILER," friends, is all O. K.,
We battle falsehood night and day;
For peace and Union we contend,
And pray that soon this war may end.

Continue, then, your hearty aid,
See that your printer's bill is paid;
Ten thousand thanks we then will give,
And pray that long you all may live.

CARRIER.

MISCELLANY.

WHEAT GROWING.

The last number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal contains Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert's account of their long-continued experiments in wheat growing, and the results. As an instalment toward elucidation of the great food question, we epitomise a few of the conclusions arrived at. Wheat has been grown on the same land, *without manure*, for twenty years in succession, the land being of average wheat-producing quality. The produce averaged for twenty years was 16¼ bushels to the acre. The effect of farm-yard manure, applied yearly, was an average of 32¼ bushels to the acre; and with artificial manures, the average was 35¾ bushels; "considerably more," say the experimentalists, than the produce of Great Britain, when wheat is grown in the ordinary course of agriculture in rotation. Mineral manures alone, applied in the soluble form, scarcely increase the crop, while nitrogenous manures do occasion an increase; but the greatest increase takes place when these two kinds are combined.

A Hint to Horticulturists.—One of the speakers at a recent meeting of agriculturists in New Haven, gave the following directions for taking trees from nurseries. He said:—

"An enormous amount of money is annually lost to tree purchasers from rude and unskillful taking up. Trees are torn up by the roots, as if the trunk and branches were the one thing necessary, and the roots superfluous. The proper way is to open a trench on each side of the tree with a common spade, *keeping the edge toward the tree*, so as not to cross a root. These trenches should be far enough from the tree to avoid the main roots, and deep enough to go below all, except a taproot, which may be cut off. This being done, the tree may be pulled up with its roots entire."

Mr. Lincoln's Christmas Joke—"Too Rich to be Printed."—The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent is responsible for the following:

At the Christmas reception given by Mr. Lincoln last Monday, the venerable Secretary of the Navy was in high feather, boasting of the achievements of the South Atlantic blockading squadron in capturing Savannah, while also being kind enough to acknowledge that the forces under General Sherman had rendered the navy some not inconsiderable help! After Mr. Welles left the room a general officer who was present—the head of an important bureau—remarked that the patriarchal Secretary of the Navy "seemed to consider the capture of Savannah altogether a naval triumph." To this Mr. Lincoln flashed forth one of his magnificent jokes, there being only this objection to its reproduction: that it was far too rich to be printed, and can only be passed from mouth to mouth in the circles of the innermost initiated.

Horror of War.—Louis XIV, of France, had a horror of war. "I shall never forget," he once said, "that fine speech of the king, my grandfather, to the dauphin, my father, as they walked together after the battle of Fontenoy (1745) on the field strewed with dead and dying. 'See,' said Louis XIV, 'what a victory costs! The blood of our enemies is no less the blood of man. True glory, my son, consists not in shedding, but in sparing blood.'" It is a great pity that the kings, presidents and leading statesmen of the nations of the earth were not possessed of as holy a horror of war as was Louis XIV.

How to be Cheerful.—A cheerful life must be a busy one. And a busy life cannot well be otherwise than cheerful. Frogs do not croak in running water. Active minds are seldom troubled with gloomy forebodings. They come up only from the stagnant depths of a spirit unstirred by generous impulses or the blessed necessities of honest toil.

☞"To be a woman of fashion is one of the easiest things in the world. A late writer thus describes it: Buy everything you don't want, and pay for nothing you get; smile on all mankind but your husband; be happy everywhere but at home; neglect your children and nurse lap-dogs; go to church every time you get a new dress."

☞"Heaven bless the Wives! they fill our hives with little bees and honey. They ease life's shocks, they mend our socks, but don't they spend the money? When we are sick they heal us quick—that is, if they love us; if not we die, and yet they cry, and raise tombstones above us."

☞People generally have a wrong idea of Jim Lane, of Kansas. He is not as might be supposed a young, genteel, or Senator like man, but a rough looking customer.—He swears like a trooper, talks low and vulgar—goes with his collar and shirt bosom open and looks like what he is—a leading ruffian, in a new country.

☞The New York *Tribune* says: "We are now borrowing money in effect at fifty cents on the dollar, which comes too near bankruptcy to be a pleasant subject of contemplation."

☞How to stuff a goose: Cut a piece of hair from a Sky terrier, and send it in a letter to a coxcomb, telling him it's the lock of a young lady who has fallen in love with him.

☞Why is a washerwoman like grief? Because she wring's men's bosoms.

☞"Nobody is hurt."—Abe Lincoln.—Ask the widows and orphans.

THE POWDER SHIP.

The unique idea of destroying Fort Fisher by means of a powder ship exploded under the walls, originated, says the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in the fertile brain of a popular Major General of Volunteers (Butler, probably.) The Louisiana, a screw steamer built in 1860, was selected because of her likeness to a blockade-runner. Her guns were taken out, but the engines were left intact in order to enable her to steam to her destination. She was loaded with two hundred and sixty tuns of powder, (582,400 pounds,) disposed as much as possible above the water line.—Says the correspondent above mentioned:

"On the floor of the berth deck the powder was stowed in barrels with the heads out. On top of these barrels were piled bags of powder to the spar deck, the upper tier of bags being left untied, and the mouths of the bags open. On the upper or spar deck were erected two oblong boxes of boards covered with canvass and crammed with powder. The patent Gomez fuse, already alluded to, was placed on the deck, and run through the cargo of powder in every direction. The clock was set to strike at forty minutes after being put in motion.

"When three hundred and fifty yards from the beach, Captain Rhind let go his anchor, set his fuse clock-work in motion, and fired the ship. He then placed his officers and men in the small boat, entered her himself, and overhauled the line that led to the steamer Wilderness; all hands pulling with a will on the rope gave the little boat a great impetus, and in a few moments all were safely on board the Wilderness. That steamer at once sped away at the very top of her speed, and put thirteen miles between herself and the shore when the flash of the explosion occurred. The clock-work was set in motion at midnight to run forty minutes. As the explosion did not take place till twenty minutes before two, it is evident that the clock arrangements were failures, and the burning wood work of the ship produced the explosion.

"Fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock a fire was discovered on the beach. It seemed from the fleet, like the steady glow of a calcium light. At times it dimmed, and anon brightened again. And many again were the anxious conjectures. Had the rebels built the fire to lure the *Louisiana* within its glare, and then make her a fair target for their guns; or was it the blaze of the powder-ship? Twenty minutes before two, and still the mysterious fire burned; it brightened; suddenly sparks were discernible, then a sudden sheet of lurid flame leaped out from the little fire in the horizon.

"A great mass of lurid light spreading from a bright point of fire in the horizon to the zenith, shaped like an out-spread fan, the handle resting far down the western horizon, the periphery escaping from zenith, north and south: thus enfolding one-half the heavens in a baleful glare of lurid fire. For a minute this great glare endured. Then it vanished and all was pitch dark by comparison; and silent as well as dark; thirty seconds after the disappearance of the flash, and there followed two clear, loud and distinct reports, not louder than the report of thirty-two pounders. With the reports there was a perceptible concussion of the air. Be it borne in mind we were on the Atlantic and at least twelve miles from the scene of explosion. After the two reports followed the reverberations, thundering down the beach from Fort Fisher southward, resembling volleys of musketry fire, by entire *corp de armee* at a time. Down the beach the volleys thundered, growing fainter, and at last dying in the distance.

"In the glaring, fitful sheet of the burning mass of powder was seen a jet of opaque fragments, the wreck of what was once the Louisiana.

"Twenty minutes after the explosion a dense cloud of powder smoke came floating to seaward, and for an hour afterwards the air was impregnated with the odor of burned gunpowder.

"The explosion of this large quantity of gunpowder did not produce the effect generally anticipated. Fort Fisher was not damaged, the garrison was not paralyzed.

"On the beach above and below the fort, lie the stranded wrecks of several blockade runners; even these were not disturbed.—Some of these wrecks have their smoke-stacks and scape pipes standing.

"Even such frail appendages were not disturbed by the concussion that it was hoped would shake down an elaborately constructed earthwork."

MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.

The volunteers enrolled in various parts of Canada for service on the frontier, are already on the move towards the several posts at which they are to be stationed.—The Butler Barracks and the Mississaga Fort at the mouth of the Niagara river are to be occupied by the Toronto volunteers and two companies of the "Queen's Own;" and companies from Woodstock and Beachville are ordered to Laprairie. Volunteers from Montreal are to be stationed at Windsor, and in all parts of the provinces the volunteer forces are mustering and preparing for the duties assigned them of guarding the frontier during the excitement incident to the raid question.

In the meantime, the civil authorities are taking active measures to arrest the parties engaged in the outrage at St. Albans, Vermont. Some parties have been detained by the police, on suspicion of having been engaged in this outrage on American citizens, but no sufficient proof has yet been exhibited to warrant positive proceedings against them under the authority of the Crown officers. The spirit manifested on the part of the Canadian officials has been of such a character as to justify a belief that they are actuated by a sincere and honest desire to preserve the peace between the two countries; and it should be met in a kindred spirit on our part. That the provinces are united upon this question, no one will deny, who looks at the uprising of the people, and the enthusiasm with which the volunteers are greeted on their way to occupy the posts to which the authorities have detailed them. So far, with the single exception of two companies of the "Queen's Own," the force called out is composed entirely of volunteers; and this must not be forgotten or overlooked in estimating the hold that this question of maintaining the inviolability of Canadian territory has upon the citizens of the Canadian provinces. The constant influx of runaway negroes into Canada for several years past, and the burdens which this class of population are heaping upon the industry of the people, has not raised us greatly in the estimation of the tax-payers of that section; and now, when we are disposed to become troublesome on another point, the whole people have taken the alarm, and are uniting to prevent the possibility of a question of jurisdiction becoming one of national honor, involving the necessity of an appeal to arms.

If Mr. Seward does not blunder in this matter as he has in all others, the excitement has already reached its highest point, and now will gradually abate. But it is well for our people to know what is thought of the matter in Canada, and what preparations are being made to meet even possible contingencies. The Abolition press will urge on the people by vulgar appeals to passion and prejudice, but when they have worked the spell will not allow the people to see the fiend that lurks under the shadow. They would madly urge the administration into a war with England, and add still more to the debt under which the nation is tottering, if by that means they could minister to the ambition or cupidity of the few who are ruling the many by means of fanaticism on the negro question. And this action of the Abolition party and press is not based upon real opposition or hatred to the British, for they have always been the most willing and abject tools of English men and money. Exeter Hall has been their Mecca, and they have crouched to the ground at the gentlest purr from the British lion. But now it suits them to bluster, to affect a fear that British influence is interfering in behalf of the Southern Confederacy, and allowing raids to be precipated upon us from the Canadian provinces; and upon this manufactured basis to attempt a fraud and swindle on the public sentiment and patriotism of the North.—To be sure these are the tricks of small politicians, but such are the men to whom are now confided the affairs of this government and people. If the nation escapes foreign entanglements under Abolition rule it will be a marvel; and we fear the Canadian difficulty is not the most formidable obstacle in the path of our continued concord with other nations. But let all the facts be laid before the people; then they must take care of their own business in their own way.—*Age.*

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

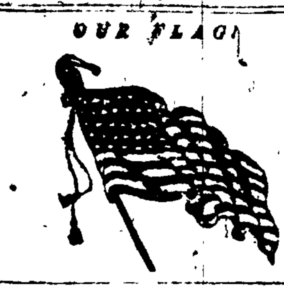
Considered as a spectacle, the march of General Sherman's army surpassed, in some respects, all marches in history. The flames of a city lighted its beginning; desolation which in one sense is sublime, marked all its progress to the sea. Its end is a beautiful possession—a city spared from doom.—Underneath smiling skies, cooled by airs balmy as the breath of a northern summer, the Army of the West, slowly transforming itself into an army of the East, moved from sunset to sunrise through a territory rich in all things wherein the theories of statisticians have declared it poor. Food in gardens, food in cellars, stock in fields, stock in barns, poultry everywhere, appeared in the distance, disappeared in the presence, and was borne away upon the knapsacks and bayonets of thousands of soldiers. A new El Dorado, too, was this heart of the South. Money—bright gold, shining silver—plucked from closets, and stockings and burial places by the way-side, enriched the invaders. The soldier has his whims—tall feathers of peacocks drooped and scintillated along the moving columns from the crests of infantrymen and troopers. Jokes and laughter and songs, and the tasting of the sweets of honey and sorghum, relieved the weary tramping, tramping, over fields and roads and bridges, through a month of days. The cavalry swept the pathway of guerrillas; the clang of their hoofs and sabres resounded through the glens to right, to left, and in the front. Swift and terrible, and not always just, were the strokes of their arms, the work of their hands. Pioneers along a march of desolation forty miles in width, and three hundred miles in length, their labor was too swift to be discriminating. The great army—over the lands and into the dwellings of the poor and rich alike, through towns and cities—like a roaring wave, swept, and paused, reveled, and surged on. In the day time, the splendor, the toil, the desolation of the march; in the night time, the brilliance, the gloom, the music, the joy and the slumber of the camp. Memorable the music "that mocked the moon" of November along the soil of Georgia; sometimes a triumphant march, sometimes a glorious waltz, again an old air stirring the heart alike to recollection and to hope. Floating out from throats of brass to the ears of soldiers in their blankets and generals in their tents, these tunes hallowed the days to all who listened. Sitting before his tent in the glow of a camp fire one evening, Gen. Sherman let his cigar go out to listen to an air that a distant band was playing. The musicians ceased at last. The General turned to one of his officers: "Send an orderly to ask that band to play that tune again." A little while, and the band received the word. The tune was "The Blue Juniata," with exquisite variations. The band played it again, even more beautifully than before. Again it ceased, and then, off to the right, nearly a quarter of a mile away, the voices of some soldiers took it up with the words. The band, and still another band played a low accompaniment; camp after camp began singing; the music of "The Blue Juniata" became, for a few minutes, the oratorio of half an army.

Back, along the whole wide pathway of this grand march from border to coast, the eye catches glimpses of scenes whose savage and poetic images an American, five years ago, would have thought never could have been revived from the romantic past. Pictures swarm in fields and glens, and by the banks of rivers. A halt at high noon beside a village—a besieging of houses by the troops—soldiers emerging from the doorways and back yards, bearing coverlids, plate, poultry and pigs—bee-hives attacked, honey in the hands and smearing the faces of the boys—hundreds of soldiers poking hundreds of bayonets in the corners of yards and gardens after concealed treasure; here and there a shining, tinkling prize, and shouting and scrambling, and a merry division of the spoils. In the background, women with praying hands and beseeching lips, unheeded. Night near a railroad depot—a roar of fires—a shouting of voices—thousands of men ripping up ties and rails, heating them, twisting them, casting them down—axes at work—the depot and building and wood piles ablaze—a picturesque and tumultuous scenery of savage faces, lit by a lurid gleam. The march by day—winding columns, glittering musket barrels, growing flags, general's cavalcades—wagon trains, stragglers and thousands of negroes in the rear, trudging over miles—a country of level fields, crossed by streams, broken occasionally by swamps and patches of forest—the distant smoke of fires, [illegible] and [illegible] hovels by the way—[illegible] face peeping out from a door or window, quickly closed—at times, a [illegible] family voluble with questions—thanking God for the advent, and joining the march with their kind in the rear.

The camp by night—[illegible] view of camp fires through the darkness, the cooking of suppers everywhere [illegible] together and [illegible], card playing, smoking, music, and the sound of horses' hoofs near and far—[illegible] tents, a murmur with good cheer, growing silence, a fainter glow of fires, a tumbling into blankets, slumber on all the field.—Clank, clank through the dusk, through the forest, go the cavalrymen's sabres.—Their marches cease not at night; they go forth to discover, or to surprise. Before the day they have sent a guerrilla party headlong; they have anticipated the dawn with an illumination. The streams are cool and clear by many a cliff and wood. Here, "naked and not ashamed," a hundred soldiers bathe within the waters. Their clothes and arms are flung upon the banks; their bodies gleam and splash among the ripples. Their laughter rings harsh and loud, low and musical, while moving [illegible] the bridge above, go by. [illegible]

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG.



H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, JAN. 9, 1865.

☞The Legislature met on Tuesday.—Both Houses of course elected Abolition officers: Wm. J. Turrell, (Susquehanna,) Speaker of the Senate; George W. Hammersly, Clerk; Lucien J. Rodgers, Assistant Clerk; John G. Martin, Sergeant-at-Arms; and Joseph Riblett, Doorkeeper.—A. G. Olmstead, (Potter,) Speaker of the House; A. W. Benedict, Clerk; Wm. H. Dennison, Assistant Clerk; Alexander Adair, Postmaster; James T. McJunkin, Doorkeeper; and Charles Idel, Sergeant-at-Arms. A number of "assistants" were also elected in each House. Jacob Klunk was voted for by the Democrats of the Senate as one of the Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms. The Governor's message was received and read on Wednesday, and the usual number of copies ordered to be printed. Nothing of special interest has yet been done.

☞Gov. Curtin's Annual Message will be found in this paper. A number of its recommendations are praiseworthy—but the poor men who vote [for] "Curtin and no more drafts," will hardly thank him for adopting the idea of the rich Philadelphia loyal leaguers, discouraging local bounties to volunteers. If adopted, the wealthy could keep out of the army by the purchase of substitutes, whilst the poorer classes would alone come within the sweep of merciless conscription. From what the Governor says, our State has been taxed more than her share for men to keep up the war. This is what "plain people" have long since supposed, and it is gratifying that he has at last waked up to the true state of the case. He should at once take such a determined stand upon the rights of the State as would secure for Pennsylvania at least simple justice, if not the same favors as are accorded to the State of Massachusetts whose quota under the late call is a mere drop in comparison with ours.

☞Hon. George M. Dallas died in the city of Philadelphia, after a brief illness, on Saturday week, in the 73d year of his age. Mr. Dallas was one of the ablest statesmen of the past generation, and in his time filled many of the highest positions of trust and importance in the country.—He was a true and ardent Democrat, warmly attached to the Union, which he prized and cherished; to strengthen and preserve which was the leading aim of his political life. Thus has another eminent man and pure patriot passed away, leaving the mighty events now shaking the country to its centre, to the control of the small men who have succeeded the great ones of the past.

☞Mr. W. W. Seaton, surviving partner of Gales and Seaton, has disposed of the *National Intelligencer*, which for more than fifty years was published under the auspices of that firm.

☞It is said that nothing has yet been done by our government, under the arrangements agreed upon with the Confederate authorities for supplying Federal prisoners in the South with blankets, clothing, medical stores, &c., although the other party are sending supplies to their soldiers who are prisoners in the North. Why is the matter delayed, when so much suffering and so vast a mortality might be stayed by prompt action?

☞Some of our Shoddy exchanges, says the *Patriot & Union*, affect indignation because Hon. C. L. Ward, in his Address, charges their party with numerous frauds on the franchise. Let them be quiet.—When Mr. Lincoln figures out an increase of one hundred and forty-five thousand voters (145,551) in four years, in only twenty-five States, and yet says he "regards our emigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams to repair the ravages of internal war, and the waste of material strength," it is a pretty clear admission that election frauds were *numerous*—even if shoddy did not commit them. We have no evidence that the shoddy leaders did not commit them, which, taken in conjunction with their great love of office and their repeated asseveration that no matter what it would cost Lincoln should be re-elected, makes out a case against them as strong as has heretofore been necessary to send a "copperhead" into banishment or to the bastile.

☞Mayor Opdyke, of New York, was elected by the good people of that city, in opposition to sinful Democrats, who had long done evil and only evil in the city government. He was not only honest, but still better, he turned out to be loyal. He sues Thurlow Weed, another loyal man, for a libel. The suit was called for; for if Weed was not a libeler, Opdyke was the biggest rascal unhung. The trial is on hand now, and Weed seems resolved to prove that Opdyke is even worse than he said he was, and is likely to succeed from present appearances. It is a mortal scandal to see the saints thus exposing each other's nice transactions. The party sheets rejoiced over the happy reforms in morals that Opdyke would inaugurate. He had virtue and honesty enough to do the whole city.—It is, perhaps, all right for a saint to do such things; but it would be very hard in a sinner to cheat, lie and swindle at such a rate. It will take a great deal of honesty to offset so much rascality.—*Louisville Democrat.*

☞Admiral Porter does not seem to have a very exalted opinion of the manner in which the land attack on Fort Fisher was conducted, or, rather, abandoned.—The Admiral's official report and his reply to Butler contain some scathing reflections, ostensibly thrown at poor Weitzel, but really intended for the hero of Dutch Gap canal, who was the commander of the land forces, and of course responsible. This ought to settle the fate of Butler and his negro allies for all time, but there is little probability that the President will see it in that light, being wedded to Ben and Beast beyond the possibility of separation.—*Patriot & Union.*

"THE NEXT STEP."

Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Philadelphia a few evenings ago, on "The Next National Step." After a review of what he considered had been done, by the War, in furtherance of his darling scheme of Abolition, he said the next step, after the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery in all the States, should be another, forbidding "any State to enact a law which makes any distinction among her citizens, on account of race, color, or nationality."

This was just what might have been expected, in the development of the one idea of the negrophilists. It does not surprise us in the least to hear it now boldly preached by men of the Phillips school; although it will doubtless prove unpalatable at first to those among the Republicans who to-day deny that they are in favor of negro equality, as stoutly as they denied being Abolitionists a few years ago. But, to this complexion must they come at last. Negro equality follows unconditional abolition just as logically as two and two make four; and however *some* of the loyalists may kick against it, it needs not the gift of prophecy to see that before long it will become a cardinal point of the abolition creed.

Our objection to Mr. Phillips's "Next Step," remarks the *Reading Gazette*, is not so much to the step itself—for those who wish to take it—as to the manner in which he desires to enforce it. We see in it another advance in the revolutionary work of usurpation by the Federal Government of powers which were never granted, and which its founders never intended to grant, to it—of powers which, if exercised, will totally destroy that system of local self-government which constitutes the very vital essence of our republican institutions.—In other words, the centralization of power over the internal and domestic affairs of the States, in the Federal Government, would be death to civil liberty.

If any State—Massachusetts, for example—chooses to degrade its white inhabitants to the level of Chinese, Hottentots and Negroes—to place them all upon the same footing in political, social and domestic life—if their fancies and affection run in that direction, let them indulge the propensity. There is no disputing about tastes. Residence in such a state of society is not compulsory. But we protest, in the name of decency, manhood and common sense, against forcing any such monstrous notions of equality upon us, of Pennsylvania, who have yet enough self-esteem left to believe that white men are, by the ordination of a wise Providence, superior in many of the attributes of humanity to races whose normal condition is yet barbarous, or at least semi-barbarous; and who believe, further, that they are best fulfilling their destiny by striving to preserve and improve that superiority. No, no, Mr. Phillips—don't force your next step on *us*. *You* may, if it please you, take to your embrace the African Gorilla, and hail him as a brother—and so may all Massachusetts with you. But, *do* allow us the liberty to choose our company. And, permit us to suggest, that when the American Congress presumes to exercise the powers that you would confer upon it, our Government will have become, what it is now rapidly drifting to, a gigantic centralized despotism, and the States mere subject provinces.

THE PRESENT OPPORTUNITY.

Just now we are very jubilant over our recent successes. They are great, and can, if used aright, be made of permanent value. The more thoughtful men of the nation are awaiting the action of the Administration with much anxiety. What will Mr. Lincoln and his party do with these victories? Will they use them aright, and make them the stepping stone to a speedy and honorable peace? That is just now the great question. They have given to them a golden opportunity for accomplishing great and beneficent results. Will they use it aright?

We have not the slightest doubt that an open, manly offer of settlement, made to the people of the South, would be responded to promptly by the people themselves. The leaders might scout it, and seek to rally the masses to new and more desperate contests; but, if the declaration should go forth at once from Washington, that each and every one of the seceded States would be received back into the Union, without any humiliating conditions, merely *on the basis of the unamended Constitution*, we believe the rebel leaders would find themselves in a condition in which it would be an utter impossibility for them to continue the contest.

Now is the time. This is the tide in our affairs which should be taken at the flood. So says the *Lancaster Intelligencer*, and the people respond Amen!

THE PEACE MISSION OF THE BLAIRS.

The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday, referring to the abortive mission of the Blairs toward Richmond, expressed the opinion that "Mr. Blair, (the father,) believing that he might, by visiting Richmond, pave the way to a just and lasting pacification to the country, proposed to go there, and the President, while he refused to give the visit an official character, saw no reason for preventing it. Mr. Blair, accompanied by his son Montgomery, accordingly repaired to General Grant's headquarters before Richmond, but was not permitted to proceed further, because the Secretary of War, believing no good could be effected by his proposed conference with the Confederate chiefs, saw fit to intimate to Gen. Grant that he did not approve of Mr. Blair's proceeding, nor believe that it could result in any good; which Gen. Grant very naturally interpreted as a hint from his immediate superior not to allow Mr. Blair to pass his lines on his way to Richmond. Mr. Blair has thereupon returned, per force, to Washington."

The *Tribune* thinks that the Secretary of War, in intercepting the progress of Mr. Blair by a telegram to General Grant, has indeed "made a grave mistake, one that the country will not be inclined permanently to acquiesce in." Right, for once, Mr. Greeley!

☞When shall the din of battle be heard no more in the land? When again shall the sun run his course by day, and the moon travel up his pale pathway at night, and gaze no more on our country distracted, bleeding and torn by civil war? When?

☞No war news of importance received on Friday or Saturday.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

Gov. Curtin, on Monday, issued his proclamation, declaring that Samuel J. Randall, Charles O'Neill, Leonard Myers, William D. Kelley, M. Russel Thayer, B. Markley Boyer, John M. Broomall, Sydenham E. Acona, Thaddeus Stevens, Myer Strouse, Philip Johnson, Charles Dennison, Ulysses Mercur, George F. Miller, Adam J. Glossbrenner, Abraham A. Barker, Stephen F. Wilson, Glenni W. Scofield, Charles V. Culver, John L. Dawson, J. K. Moorehead, Thomas Williams, and George V. Lawrence, have been returned as duly elected in their several districts as representatives in the Congress of the United States, for the term of two years, to commence from and after the fourth day of March next.

It will be observed that the name of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, the Democratic member elect in the 16th District, is omitted. The Governor has no power, legally, to annul the certificate of election Mr. Coffroth holds, and give it to his defeated competitor, Mr. Koontz; and therefore the Attorney General has filed an opinion declaring the returns irregular. Upon this ground, the Governor's proclamation goes on to say "That no such returns of the election in the Sixteenth Congressional District have been sent to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, as would, under the Act of Assembly of 2d July, 1839, authorize me to proclaim the name of any person as having been duly elected a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, for that district."

The effect of this will be to throw upon the House itself the decision of the case, which will, of course, oust the Democratic member, and give the seat to an Abolitionist. In this manner are the rights of the people trampled on, by the unscrupulous party now in power.—*Reading Gazette.*

☞Says the New York *Sun*, (loyal:) "Really competent men are seldom found in the public service, and it has almost come to be a reproach to hold an office under Government."

There's light for you, shoddy.

Bygones.—On the 5th of last September, at Auburn, N. Y., Secretary Seward said:

"We shall have no draft, because the army is being reinforced at the rate of five to ten thousand per day, by volunteers."

☞Ayer's American Almanac has now arrived and is ready for delivery gratis at A. D. Buehler's Drug Store to all who call for it. The number contains a treatise on Scrofula and its kindred complaints, which is well worth perusal. It also gives much general medical information, which is useful and should be kept against a time of need in every family. Its compilation of jokes and anecdotes is about the best that reaches us, and these facts together have given it a circulation which is said to be the largest of any one book in the world.

☞Gov. Seymour, of New York, retired from office on the 2d instant, and his successor, Mr. Fenton, was inaugurated.

☞Sherman is still at Savannah. All the country through which he marched is again in the hands of the Rebels.

☞$14 a year. The Chicago *Times* has advanced its subscription price to $14 per year.

☞"War is a game in which Princes sometimes win, but the people never."—*Lacon.*

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Since the 1st of August, 1864, our terms of subscription have been Two Dollars if paid in *advance*, and Two Dollars and Fifty cents if not so paid. Those who call and pay us between this and the 21st of January, can have the paper at our advance terms. After that time our published rates will be RIGIDLY ADHERED TO.

☞*LAST NOTICE.*—After the 1st of February, non-paying subscribers will be stricken from the list. The enormous prices which we are compelled to pay for everything used in getting out the Compiler leave us no other recourse. The coming Court, to commence on the 16th inst., will afford many opportunities for sending us money, and we hope those in arrears will avail themselves of them, and thus spare us the performance of a duty that will be as unpleasant as stern.

RECORD YOUR DEEDS.—The attention of parties holding unrecorded Deeds is directed to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, which requires that—

"All deeds and conveyances for real estate in this Commonwealth, shall be recorded in the office for Recording Deeds in the county where the lands lie, *within six months* after the execution of such deeds and conveyance; and every such deed and conveyance not recorded as aforesaid, shall be adjudged FRAUDULENT AND VOID against any subsequent purchaser for a valuable consideration, unless such deeds be recorded before the recording of the deed or conveyance under which such subsequent purchaser or mortgagee shall claim."

This is a very important notice, and those holding unrecorded deeds will see the importance of having them recorded without further delay.

PASTORAL CHANGE.—The Rev. Jacob Fry, pastor of the First Lutheran church of this place, has accepted a call from the Trinity Church of Reading, Pa., and will deliver his farewell sermon on Sunday morning, the 29th inst. Mr. Fry was called to his present charge about eleven years ago, and although not then "of age" gave universal satisfaction to the members, and has ever since been most successful in the discharge of all his ministerial duties, has won the esteem of all the members, and added largely to their number. His career has been a most successful one, and many will be the gems in his crown of rejoicing when his mission on earth is ended and the Lord says "well done, thou good and faithful servant."—We are sorry to see him leave our town, for such pure, energetic and able ministers are, we are sorry to say, not as often found as they should be. We wish him success in his new field, and hope his place may be as well filled in the future as it has been during his stay among us.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

A MAN SHOT.—On Saturday last a man named Tite Vanasdlen was shot dead in Centreville, in this county, by Howard Rupert. Vanasdlen, it seems, was a deserter from the army, and Rupert with several others attempted to arrest him, when, during the altercation, Howard shot Vanasdlen with a revolver, killing him almost instantly. We forbear commenting upon the case, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation, Rupert having been committed to jail by Coroner Smith, to await his trial.—The occurrence has caused considerable excitement in the neighborhood.—*Carlisle Democrat.*

☞The city of Philadelphia is over forty millions in debt. So much for Abraham.

Town & County.

CORRECT THE ENROLLMENT.—The enrollment in many districts is by far too large, and the draft will be unmerciful unless corrections are made. The following classes should be stricken off:

- Dead men,
- Men in the service,
- Non-residents,
- Those who have served two years,
- All drafted in 1863 who paid $300,
- Those under 20 years of age,
- Those over 45,
- Aliens,
- Those having manifest disability.

Many are enrolled twice or more, and some are not enrolled at all. These ought to be corrected. Every district should have public meetings to examine its list of the names enrolled, to detect the errors, and bring them to the attention of the Board of Enrollment, which will be in Gettysburg on Friday and Saturday, the 20th and 21st of January inst.

MILITIA EXEMPTIONS.—The rolls of all persons liable to enrollment for the State draft, according to the provisions of the act of May 4th, 1864, have been made by the assessors of the several districts of the county, and are now in the Commissioner's Office, for record. The Commissioners will hold the appeals from the assessment of real and personal property in a few weeks, and as they are also required at that time, according to said act, to determine who are exempt, or not liable to do military duty, we would call the attention of persons who intend to make application for such exemption, to the following section, to wit:

"Any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty, on account of some physical defect, or bodily infirmity, or that he is exempt from the performance of military duty, by any law of this State, or of the United States, may, on or before the day specified in such notice, (the day for holding the appeal in the township) *and not after*, deliver to said assessor, an affidavit, stating such facts, on which he claims to be exempt, or not liable to do military duty. Such affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths, &c."

Every one who intends making application to the Commissioners for discharge from the enrolled militia, will at once see the importance of complying with the above section of the law, so as to facilitate the operations of the board on the days of appeal.

☞We learn that the Caledonia Iron Works belonging to the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, are now owned and carried on by Ahl & Stevens—the Messrs. Ahl, of Newville, having purchased one-half interest in the works. We have not learned the amount paid by the new partners.

Lieut. James Pott, of M'Connellsburg, has resigned his position as clerk in the office of the Pennsylvania State Agency at Washington City, and accepted the appointment of Superintendent of the works.

ARRESTED.—John Shriner, of Freedom township, was arrested, and lodged in jail, on Monday last, for stealing Mr. Sherfy's sleigh. He painted the sleigh black immediately after stealing it.

☞Exhibitions were given by the Methodist E. Sabbath School, on Thursday and Friday evenings, for the benefit of the Library.—The church was crowded on both occasions, and the exercises gave high satisfaction.

☞James F. Fahnestock has sold his fine residence on the corner of East Middle and Baltimore streets, to Maj. E. G. Fahnestock, for $5,000 cash.

☞Mr. G. Cornelius Hartzell, of Highland township, one day last week, captured *nine full grown coons* at one haul. He tracked them to a large hollow tree, where the whole family had evidently taken up winter quarters.

☞Our Carrier returns thanks to the patrons of this paper for the liberal manner in which they responded to his call on New Year's morning—more liberal than ever before on a similar occasion.

HEARD FROM.—After the Battle of Gettysburg, two young men, James and —— Gracy, of Orrstown, members of Capt. Tompson's company, 107th Penn'a. Vols., were reported as missing, but no definite information could be given as to their fate. As time elapsed and no tidings came as to their whereabouts, all hope was given up by their friends, the supposition being that they had been either killed or captured and died in some southern prison, until a few weeks since, when a letter was received by a friend from James, stating that they were prisoners of war at Andersonville, Ga., and were both in good health.—*Chambersburg Repository.*

☞There are strong surface indications of oil in the western part of Bedford county.—Some parties from Somerset are now engaged boring for it in Juniata township.

☞Dr. Gwin, formerly U. S. Senator from California, has been made Viceroy of Sonora, by Emperor Maximilian.

☞Fashionable calls—Abraham's "upon his friends, for "300,000 more."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

INFORMATION FREE.

To NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge,) the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at once, at his place of business. The Recipe and full information—of vital importance—will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address JOHN B. OGDEN, No. 60 Nassau Street, New York.

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

Dec. 5, 1864. 3m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited.—It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by Females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sold by all Druggists. Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, 27 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail. Sold by A. D. Buehler. [Nov. 14, 1864. 1y

DR. MARSHALL'S CATARRH SNUFF.

This Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes. Deafness has been removed by it, and Hearing has often been greatly improved by its use.

It is fragrant and agreeable, and GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected.

More than Thirty Years' of sale and use of "Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff," has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Read the Certificates of Wholesale Druggists in 1854: The undersigned, having for many years been acquainted with "Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff," and sold it in our wholesale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrhal Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the Head.

Burr & Perry, Boston; Reed, Austin & Co., Boston; Brown, Lamson & Co., Boston; Reed, Cutler & Co., Boston; Seth W. Fowle, Boston; Wilson, Fairbank & Co., Boston; Henshaw, Edmand & Co., Boston; H. H. Hay, Portland, Me.; Barnes & Park, New York; A. B. & D. Sands, New York; Stephen Paul & Co., New York; Israel Minor & Co., New York; McKesson & Robbins, New York; A. L. Scovill & Co., New York; M. Ward, Close & Co., New York; Bush & Gale, New York.

For sale by all Druggists. Try it.

Nov. 14, 1864. 1y

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits.—Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please inclose a stamped envelope, addressed to yourself. Address

JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

Oct. 24, 1864.

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	10 00 to 10 50
Rye Flour	8 50
White Wheat	2 40 to 2 40
Red Wheat	1 30 to 1 40
Corn	1 75
Rye	1 65
Oats	85
Buckwheat	1 25
Clover Seed	12 00 to 13 00
Timothy Seed	3 50 to 4 00
Flax Seed	2 35 to 2 50
Plaster of Paris	11 50
Plaster ground, per bag	1 75

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	11 12 to 11 25
Wheat	2 60 to 2 80
Rye	1 73 to 1 75
Corn	1 55 to 1 75
Oats	95 to 1 00
Beef Cattle, per hund	10 00 to 18 00
Hogs, per hund	17 00 to 18 75
Hay	32 00 to 35 00
Clover-seed	15 25 to 15 50
Flax-seed	3 33 to 3 35
Timothy-seed	6 00 to 6 10
Whiskey	3 60 to 3 75

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. W. R. H. Deatrich, Mr. EMANUEL PLANK to Miss ELIZABETH SOCKS, both of this county.

On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. HENRY S. TOOT, of Cumberland tp., to Miss HARRIET S., youngest daughter of Jacob Deardorff, of Franklin township.

Oct. 4th, at New Oxford, by Rev. W. F. P. Davis, Mr. WILLIAM S. NAUGLE, of East Berlin, to Miss ANN MARIA REIGLE, of Hanover.

Oct. 20th, at the same place, by the same, Mr. ISRAEL KING to Miss MARIA BOBLITZ, both near Abbottstown.

Dec. 27th, at the house of the bride, by the same, Mr. JAMES R. GITT to Miss MARY KATE SNYDER, both near New Oxford.

On the same day, by the same, at the house of the bride, near Hanover, Mr. SILAS C. YINGLING to Miss HANNAH E. REIGLE, both of Hanover.

On Christmas morning, in East Berlin, Adams county, by Rev. A. G. Deininger, Mr. WILLIAM J. METZLER, of Dover, York co., to Miss ISABEL, daughter of Nicholas Heltzel, Esq., of Mountpleasant township, Adams co.

On the 1st of Nov., by Rev. S. L. N. Conser, Mr. ROBERT McKINNEY to Miss MARY M. FITZGERALD, all of Adams county.

On the 13th of Dec., by the same, Mr. JAS. A. HENSEL, late of Kansas Territory, to Miss LAVINIA S. DIEHL, of Adams county.

On Dec. 20th, at the Eagle Hotel, in Gettysburg, by the same, Mr. BENJAMIN LANDIS, of Bonaughtown, to Miss ELIZABETH MUSSER, of Liberty township, Adams county.

On Dec. 27th, in the M. E. Church, at Akersville, by Rev. J. Branson Akers, Mr. ANDREW A. SLAGLE, from near New Oxford, Adams county, to Miss AMANDA AKERS, of Akersville, Fulton county.

On the 29th ult., by Rev. Mr. Alleman, Mr. JOHN M. MINNIGH, of this place, to Miss VICTORIA A. KUHN, of McSherrystown.

On the 27th ult., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Arendtsville, Pa., by Rev. J. K. Miller, Mr. WILLIAM E. DOLL, of Cambridge City, Ind., to Miss ANNA MARY WARNER, of Butler township, this county.

On the 12th of Oct., in Washington city, D. C., by Rev. John C. Smith, Mr. JAMES A. BINGAMAN to Miss LUCINDA C. MILLER, of this county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 4th inst., in Mountjoy township, Mr. DAVID LITTLE, aged 71 years 10 months and 26 days.

On Monday last, in this place, Mrs. MARY LITTLE, wife of Mr. Henry Little, aged 68 years and 1 day.

On the 18th of Dec., 1864, MARGARET BOLLINGER, wife of Christian Bollinger, deceased, of Liberty township, aged 77 years 2 months and 18 days.

On the 22d of December, in Iowa City, Iowa, JAMES H. KURTZ, son of A. B. Kurtz, formerly of this place, in the 30th year of his age.

At East Berlin, on the 25th ult., Mrs. ALVINA AUGUSTA, consort of Israel Stambach, aged 28 years 4 months and 16 days.

In Franklin tp., on the 3d inst., Mrs. RACHEL LONG, consort of Daniel Long, aged 73 years and 4 days.

On the 9th of Dec., in Baltimore, Miss REBECCA LENHART, aged 21 years 11 months and 23 days. She was buried at the Lower Bermudian Church, Adams county.

Communicated.

Died, at Cashtown, Dec. 29th, 1864, JOHN WILLIAM WEIBLE, only child of Joseph L. and Adaline Weible, aged 14 years 1 month and 19 days.

A steady faith subdued his fear,
He saw the happy Canaan near,
His mind was tranquil and serene,
No terrors in his looks were seen;
His Savior's smile dispelled the gloom,
And smoothed his passage to the tomb.

Little did the writer of this or his schoolmates think when he left school, that he would never greet us again with his presence and sweet smiles. No more will he be seen at the family fireside or in the house of God, but he will be still more missed by the writer in the school of which he formed such an honorable part. In school he was always diligent and obedient to his teacher. But why should we repine at his departure, for he gave us reason to believe that he has gone to enjoy a blissful immortality beyond this vale of tears. Of him it could be truly said:

"None knew him but to love—
None named him but to praise. S. W.

Valuation and Assessment for 1865.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 17th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

Boroughs and Townships.	Real Estate, 3 mills State and 5 mills County.	Live Stock, 3 mills State and 5 mills County.	Money matters, 3 mills State and 5 mills County.	Professions & Occupations, 5 mills County.	Professions & Occupations over $200, 1 per cent. State.	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 2 per cent. State.	Stages, Hacks, &c., 5 mills State and 5 mills County.	Carriages, 1 per cent. State, 5 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg,	231768	4297	22909	65066	4400	2900	870	595	$31,00
Cumberland,	246076	12759	18872	5870	......	......	......	1565	2,00
Germany,	127747	6682	16600	2915	......	......	......	1420	......
Oxford,	159975	7961	62743	5260	......	......	......	862	......
Huntington,	202198	15097	56787	9805	......	......	......	3378	6,00
Latimore,	140228	10498	26781	4510	......	......	......	2175	2,00
Hamiltonban,	218238	11058	10740	7445	......	......	......	835	1,00
Straban,	269086	18648	46249	7478	......	......	......	3836	1,00
Franklin,	252894	19395	32905	13215	......	......	......	1860	......
Menallen,	190310	14574	15809	7080	......	......	......	2835	1,00
Reading,	226016	14852	55284	5310	......	......	......	2650	......
Hamilton,	202626	10075	20655	9230	......	......	......	1935	4,00
Mountpleasant,	279468	17950	24173	7755	......	......	......	2960	......
Union,	220510	8757	73003	2613	......	......	......	2049	1,00
Tyrone,	153857	11303	12100	3625	......	......	......	2045	......
Conowago,	197459	9534	34638	4495	......	......	......	1915	4,00
Butler,	159668	13298	16965	6460	......	......	......	2750	2,00
Mountjoy,	184290	14169	14491	5870	......	......	......	2748	......
Freedom,	86849	5468	13712	2970	......	......	......	833	......
Liberty,	135055	7925	8480	4085	......	......	......	865	......
Berwick tp.,	90050	4811	9326	3010	......	......	......	868	......
Berwick bor.,	46185	2256	18800	4705	......	......	......	1245	4 00
Littlestown,	64445	1507	22780	6065	......	......	......	1237	6,00
Highland,	83536	5539	22623	2150	......	......	......	585	......
Total,	4174629	249994	660425	196987	4400	2900	870	43536	$65,00

JACOB EPPELMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
ABRAHAM KRISE,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.
December 26, 1864. 4t

Quarterly Report

OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG, rendered on the morning of the 1st Monday of January, being the 2nd day of January, 1865:

DR.

Notes and bills discounted,	$96,360 33
Furniture and Fixtures,	700 00
Current expenses,	1,537 14
Remittances and other cash items,	500 25
Ninth National Bank, New York,	398 49
First National Bank, Philadelphia,	6,780 53
Due from other Banks,	
Brothers McKim,	828 70
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S:	
Treas. to secure circulating notes,	100,000 00
U. S. Bonds,	26,350 00
Lawful money,	21,075 73
Total,	254,540 17

CR.

Capital stock paid in,	$100.000 00
Surplus fund,	445 30
Circul'g notes rec'd from Comptroller,	67,500 00
Individual deposits,	79,290 30
U. S. deposits,	5,725 23
Dividends unpaid,	144 31
Due the following Banks.	
First National Bank of Hanover,	966 26
Interest, &c.,	462 77
Total,	254,540 17

I, GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.

State of Pennsylvania, County of Adams. }

Sworn and subscribed before me this 2d day of January, 1865. A. J. COVER, J. P.

Jan. 9, 1865. 3t

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent—James F. Fahnestock retiring.

JAMES F. FAHNESTOCK,
HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDW. G. FAHNESTOCK.

THE undersigned, remaining partners of the firm of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS, will continue the business at the same place, under the same name and style of firm.

HENRY J. FAHNESTOCK,
EDWARD G. FAHNESTOCK.

Jan. 9, 1865.

Pictures! Pictures!

LEVI MUMPER having purchased Samuel Weaver's PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY, is prepared to execute work in his line equal to any establishment in the State. If you desire a good likeness, finished according to the latest improvements in the art, call at the above long-established Gallery, in West Middle street, Gettysburg. [Jan. 9, 1865.

Give Him a Call!

THE place to obtain a perfect Photograph or Ambrotype, executed in the best manner, is at MUMPER'S GALLERY, in Middle street.

Jan. 9, 1865.

Do You Wish

TO preserve a GOOD likeness of yourself, your children, or your friends? go at once to MUMPER'S GALLERY, the best place in the county to secure first class pictures.

Jan. 9, 1865.

Store Stand

FOR RENT, on the Littlestown Railroad. 4 miles from Hanover and 3½ miles from Littlestown. The House is 40 feet by 20, and there is house room for a family, and a good store room, fixed off well with drawers and shelving—no other store within 3½ miles—in a well settled country. This stand is in Union township, Adams county, called Sell's Station. There is a switch there and everything convenient. Possession given on the 1st of April next. ABRAHAM SELL.

Jan. 9, 1865. 3t*

Notice.

DR. W. L. HOMBACH'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Dr. W. L. Hombach, late of McSherrystown, Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHAS. F. HOMBACH, Executor,
ANNA E. HOMBACH, Executrix.

Jan. 9, 1865. 6t

Lands! Lands!

CAPT. H. CHRITZMAN, having just returned from a trip to the West and all the LAND regions in God's great labyrinth, he would inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he is prepared, not only to offer OIL LANDS, but LANDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Persons visiting Harrisburg would do well to call, as he will furnish all information. H. CHRITZMAN.

Jan. 2, 1865. tf

For Sale or Rent.

A FARM of about 100 acres, in Cumberland township. Apply to the undersigned, in West Middle street, Gettysburg.

FREDERICK HERR.

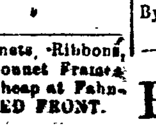
Jan. 2, 1865.

John L. Holtzworth,

IN addition to his Boot and Shoe Store, has engaged the services of an experienced Shoemaker, and is now prepared to manufacture work to order and to attend to all kinds of repairing promptly. [Jan. 2, 1865.

I. K. Stauffer,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER, No. 149 North SECOND Street, corner of Quarry, PHILADELPHIA. An assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, constantly on hand,



SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS!

☞Repairing of Watches and Jewelry promptly attended to.

Dec. 12, 1864. 1y

MILLINERY GOODS, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames, just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestocks', the sign of RED FRONT.

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Reading township, Adams county, half a mile from Hampton, the following personal property, viz:

2 WORK HORSES, 3 Cows, several head of Young Cattle, Sheep, Two Wagons, (one two-horse and the other one-horse,) Spring Wagon, Rockaway Buggy and Harness, Lime Bed, Hay Carriages, Sleigh and Sled, Threshing Machine, Grain Drill, Circular Saw, Shriner Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Horse Rake, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Meadow Roller, Double and Single-trees, a variety of Horse Gears, Riding Saddle and Bridle, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Mattocks, Hay by the ton and Oats by the bushel, and a great variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

EMANUEL NEIDICH.

L. P. Walker, Auctioneer.

Jan. 9, 1865. ts

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 31st day of JANUARY inst., the subscriber, intending to go East, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Freedom township, Adams county, 1½ miles from Moritz's tavern, on the road leading to Millerstown, the following Personal Property:

1 HORSE, 5 Milch Cows, 4 head of Young Cattle, Brood Sow, 3 Shoats, Wheat Drill, Wire Hay Rake, Wheat Fan, Harrow, Plough, Fodder Cutter, Rockaway Buggy, Carriage, set of Harness, Hay Carriage, Spreaders, Double and Single-trees, set of Horse Gears, Log Chain, Crowbar, Sledge, Mattock, Grain Cradle, Rakes, Forks, Shovels, Wheelbarrow, Grindstone, Cow Chains, Hay by the ton, &c.

Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: 2 Dining Tables, Breakfast Table, Kitchen Table, Stand, 4 Bedsteads, large Looking Glass, Case of Drawers, Corner Cupboard, Eight-day Brass Mantel Clock, Rocking Cradle, 3 sets of Chairs, 2 Rocking Chairs, Queensware, Tin-ware, large Copper Kettle, Iron Kettle, Cook Stove, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Vinegar, Apple-butter, Barrel Churn, Meat Vessels, Tubs, a lot of Pine Lumber, a lot of Oak Fencing Boards and Posts, and a great many other articles, too tedious to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

WILLIAM L. McKEE.

Reuben Golden, Auctioneer.

Jan. 9, 1865. ts*

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Assignee of Silas Fickes and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following valuable Real Estate, to wit:

A TRACT OF CLEARED LAND, situate in Straban township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Isaac Monfort, Christian Thomas, Henry Thomas, and others, containing 50 Acres, more or less. The improvements are a large Stone HOUSE, with Back-buildings and Smoke House, double Log Barn with sheds attached, Corn Crib and Hog Pen. There is a well of never-failing water near the door, a good spring at the barn yard, and a stream passing through the farm, affording an abundant supply of water for stock. The greater portion of the land has been recently limed, and is in a high state of cultivation. There is a young Apple Orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

Also, A TRACT OF TIMBER LAND, containing 22 Acres, more or less, near the above described land, adjoining lands of Henry Thomas, Jacob Shull, and others.

The above tract of land will be sold together entire, or the timber land will be divided into lots to suit purchasers.

☞Attendance will be given and terms made known by

ABRAHAM FICKES, Assignee.

Jan. 9, 1865. 2t

Valuable Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 9th day of FEBRUARY next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Reading township, Adams county, Pa., about one mile and a half north of Hampton, and half a mile east of Adam S. Myers's store, the following valuable personal property, viz:

2 WORK MARES, 4 Cows, Sheep and Hogs, Narrow-tread Three-horse Wagon, with Lime Bed, Hay Carriages, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Grindstone, Ploughs, Harrows, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, Corn Forks, Single and Double-trees, Horse Gears, Riding Saddle and Bridle, Halter Chains, Cow Chains, Rakes, Forks, and many other farming utensils. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Chairs, Cook Stove and fixtures, Ten-plate Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, Queens-ware, Tin-ware, Crockery-ware, Wash Tubs, Meat Vessel, Barrels, Boxes, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN MILLER.

Jan. 2, 1865. ts*

Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, 1865, the Real Estate of Geo. A. W. Bowersox, deceased, consisting of

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 12 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Lewis Overholtzer, Michael Riley, John Guise, and others. The improvements are a one and a half story Log HOUSE, Log Stable, with a well of water. There is on the tract a good Orchard. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having been limed.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOSEPH BYERS, Adm'r.

By the Court—James J. Wills, Clerk.

Jan. 2, 1865. ts

A First-rate Farm

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Inquire at this office. [Dec. 19, 1864.

and the wrath moves to the new conquest which at last is sure, and the curtain falls upon another completed act of a drama which shall go on—how long?

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

During the past year the people of this Commonwealth have had reason to be grateful to Almighty God for many blessings.— The earth has been fruitful, industry has thriven, and with the exception of the injury suffered by the citizens of some of our border counties, through the disgraceful barbarity of the rebel forces which ravaged parts of them, and burned the town of Chambersburg, we have no public misfortune to lament. The year closes with a train of brilliant successes obtained by the armies of the United States, inspiring hope in every loyal mind that the accursed rebellion will soon be crushed, and peace be restored to our country.

The balance in the Treasury, Nov. 30, 1863, was	$2,147,861 70
Receipts during fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864,	4,783,813 02
Total in Treasury for fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1864.	6,930,644 72
The payments for the same period have been	4,938,441 09
Balance in Treasury, Nov. 30, 1864,	1,942,203 63

The operations of the sinking fund during the last year have been shown by my proclamation of the 27th day of September last, as follows:

Amount of debt of Commonwealth, reduced		$268,569 50
As follows, viz:		
Five per cent loan of the Commonwealth,	$268,308 03	
Interest certificates redeemed,	261 47	
		268,569 50

The fiscal year accounted for in the statement of the Treasury Department, embraces the time from the 1st of December, 1863, to the 30th of November, 1864. The sinking fund year commenced the first Monday in September, 1863, and closed the first Tuesday in September, 1864. This will explain the discrepancy between the statement of the Treasury Department as to the reduction of the public debt of the State, and the statement embodied in the proclamation relative to the sinking fund.

Amount of public debt of Pennsylvania, as it stood on the first day of Dec., 1863,		$39,496,596 78
Deduct amount redeemed at the State Treasury during the fiscal year ending with Nov. 30, 1864, viz:		
Five per cent stocks,	$104 712 73	
Four and a half per ct. stocks,	10,000 00	
Interest certificates,	2,270 11	
		116,992 84
Public debt Dec 1, 1864,		$39,379,603 94
Funded debt, viz:		
Six per ct. loans, ordinary,	$400,630 00	
Five per ct. loans, ordinary,	35,605,263 72	
Four and a half per cent. loans, ordinary,	258,200 00	
		$36,264,093 72
Unfunded debt, viz:		
Relief notes in circulation,	$97,251 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	13,086 52	
Interest certificates unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	724 82	115,510 22
		36,379,603 94
Military loan, per act 15th May, 1861,		3 000,000 00
Total public debt Dec 1, 1864,		$39,379,603 94

The Commonwealth holds bonds received from the sale of Public Works, amounting to ten million three hundred thousand dollars, ($10,300,000 00) as follows:

Pennsylvania railroad company bonds,	$6,800,000 00
Philadelphia and Erie railroad comp'y bonds,	3,500,000 00
	$10,300,000 00

These bonds are in the Sinking Fund, and reduce the public debt to $29,079,603 94.

The tax on tonnage imposed by the acts of 30th April, and 25th, August, 1864, has yielded something less than $200,000—a much less sum than was anticipated. I recommend a revision of these acts for the purpose of rendering this source of revenue more productive, and amending other defects in those bills.

The revenue derived from the tax on banks during the year amounts to $539,606 67, but under the enabling act of the State so many of our banks have become National banks under the act of Congress, that this source of revenue may be considered as substantially extinguished, and it will be necessary in some way to make up the deficiency from other sources.

The act of Congress authorizes the taxation by the State of the stock in the National banks in the hands of the holders, not exceeding the rate of taxation imposed on other similar property; and part of the deficiency may be thus provided for.

The amount of debt extinguished by the Sinking Fund during the year is unusually small, which is to be accounted for by the extraordinary expenses which have been incurred. Seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars ($713,006) have been paid to refund to the banks the money advanced by them to pay the volunteers in service during the invasion of the State in 1863.— One hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) have been distributed among the inhabitants of Chambersburg, suffering by the rebel destruction of their town. About two hundred thousand dollars ($200,000) have been expended under the acts providing for the payment of extra military claims, and in addition to these extraordinary outlays, the amount appropriated to charities was last year larger than usual.

In my opinion this matter of donations to charities is fast running into a great abuse. Houses of Refuge, and Insane, Blind and Deaf and Dumb Asylums appear to be proper subjects of State bounty, because their objects are of public importance, and to be useful, and well and economically managed, it seems to be necessary that they should be more extensive than would be required for the wants of a particular county. But in our system, ordinary local charities are left to the care of the respective localities, and to give the public money for their support is really to tax the inhabitants of all the counties for the benefit of one.

The national taxation is heavy and must probably be made heavier, and the local taxes authorized by unwise legislation and paid by our people are excessive. In view of these circumstances, we should endeavor to avoid increasing their burdens by making undue appropriations for any purpose.

It being alleged that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has not in various particulars obeyed the law by which it was incorporated, the Attorney General (on the suggestion of parties claiming to be thereby injured) has filed an information in equity against that company, seeking an injunction to prevent a continuance of its past, and the persistence in its intended illegal course.

Since my last annual message, on the report of John A. Wright, Esq., that the Sunbury and Erie railroad was finished, I ordered the bonds remaining in the treasury to be delivered to the company.

It is a subject of just pride to the people of this Commonwealth, that this great work is completed, and whilst it opens a large and wealthy part of the State to the commerce of the seaboard, and unites capital and enterprise within our borders, it secures to the Commonwealth the payment of the sums due her from the company.

In my special message of 30th April last, to which I refer, I communicated to the Legislature, in some detail, the circumstances connected with the advance by banks and other corporations of the funds to pay the volunteer militia of 1863.

It is not necessary here to recapitulate them at length. The case was peculiar, and it is believed none quite like it has occurred. The call for volunteers was made by the authorities of the United States, but it being found that men could not be got under that call, the form of a call by the State authorities for the defence of the State was, with the assent of the President, substituted. The United States agreed to furnish the arms, subsistence and supplies, but it was alleged that Congress had made no appropriation covering the pay. In this state of things, the emergency being great, the Secretary of War telegraphed me, thus:

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1863.

To His Excellency, Gov. A. G. Curtin:

Your telegram respecting the pay of militia called out under your proclamation of the 27th of June, have been referred to the President for instructions, and have been under his consideration. He directs me to say, that while no law or appropriation authorizes the payment, by the General Government, of troops that have not been mustered into the service of the United States, he will recommend to Congress to make an appropriation for the payment of troops called into State service to repel an actual invasion, including those of the State of Pennsylvania. If, in the meantime, you can raise the necessary amount, as has been done in other States, the appropriation will be applied to refund the advance to those who made it. Measures have been taken for the payment of troops mustered into the United States service, as soon as the muster and pay rolls are made out. The answer of this department, to you as Governor of the State, will be given directly to yourself, whenever the department is prepared to make answer.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The banks and other corporations refused to advance the money unless I would pledge myself to ask an appropriation from the Legislature to refund it. It will be noticed that the pledge of the President is clear and distinct, but, notwithstanding the money was paid and the accounts settled and placed in the hands of the President before the meeting of Congress, no such recommendation as promised me was made, and for that reason the bill introduced for that purpose failed. The men were raised and placed under the command of Major General Couch and the other U. S. officers in this Department. The troops were held in service longer than the emergency for which they were called out required. Several of the regiments were marched immediately into distant parts of the State, by order of the officers of the army stationed in Pennsylvania, against my repeated remonstrances.— They were retained, as was alleged, to preserve the peace and enforce the draft.— Nearly, if not quite, one-half the money was paid to troops thus held, and after the emergency had expired. Finding that the appropriation was likely to fail in Congress, I laid the matter before the Legislature, just prior to their adjournment, in May last, and an act of Assembly was immediately passed to refund the money out of the State Treasury, which, as above stated, has been done. I ought to say that the appropriation by Congress was vigorously supported by all the members from this State, in both branches. Having done everything in my power to procure the payment of this just claim of the State, I now recommend that the Legislature take the subject into consideration with a view to induce proper action by the President and Congress.

By the act of 22d August, 1864, I was authorized to cause an immediate enrollment of the militia to be made, unless that recently made by the United States should be found sufficient, and to raise by volunteering or draft a corps of fifteen thousand men for the defence of our Southern border. The United States enrollment being found very defective, I directed an enrollment to be made, which is now in progress under the charge of Colonel Lemuel Todd, whom I appointed Inspector General. A draft by the United States was then in progress, and it was not thought advisable to harrass our people by a contemporaneous State draft, even if a draft had been practicable under the present law. Volunteers could not be obtained, there being no bounties, and the men not being exempted by their enlistment in that corps from draft by the United States. Fortunately the United States placed an army, under General Sheridan, between us and the enemy, and thus provided effectually for our defence. With such adequate protection, as proved by the brilliant campaign of that army, I did not think it right to incur the expense to the State of an independent army, and the withdrawal of so many of our people from their homes and pursuits. Meanwhile arrangements have been made with the authorities at Washington for arming, clothing, subsisting and supplying the corps at the expense of the United States, and an order has been given by the authorities of the United States to furlough such volunteers in the corps as may be drafted by the United States. The corps is privileged not to exceed 5,000 men. It is my intention to raise 5,000 men during the winter, and I have already adopted measures to that end. There may occur irruptions of irregular bodies of the rebels, and it is well to be provided against them. The number proposed to be so raised and put into actual service, will in my judgment be sufficient, and a regard to due economy requires that no more than are sufficient should be placed on pay. The remaining 10,000 will be organized, and ready for service in case of necessity. I invite your immediate attention to the very able report of the Inspector General, which sets forth the defects in the law which he has discovered in his preparation for carrying it into practical effect.

The State agencies at Washington and in the South-west, are in active and successful operation. I communicate herewith the reports of Col. Jordan, at Washington, and Col. Chamberlain, agent for the South-west. The provisions of the law requiring the agents to collect moneys due by the United States to soldiers, have been beneficent. A reference to their reports will show the magnitude and usefulness of this branch of their service. I desire to invite the attention of all our volunteers, officers, soldiers and their families, to the fact that the State agents will collect all their claims on the Government, gratuitously, as I have reason to believe that many are still ignorant of that fact, and are greatly imposed upon by the exorbitant commissions charged by private claim agents.

Under the act of the 6th of May, 1864, I appointed Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes to take charge of the arrangements for the education of the orphans of soldiers. I communicate herewith a copy of his report on the subject. He has discharged his duties with commendable zeal, fidelity and efficiency. I earnestly recommend that a permanent and liberal appropriation be made to support this just and worthy scheme of beneficence.

I recommend that an appropriation be made for pensions to the volunteer militia men, (or their families,) who were killed or hurt in service in the years 1862 and 1863. As soldiers sometimes arrive here who are insane, and who should be protected and cared for, I recommend that provision be made for their being placed in the State Asylum for the Insane, at this place, and kept until notice can be given to the authorities of their respective counties, who should be required to remove and care for them.

I feel it to be my duty to invite your serious attention to the evils growing out of the system of passing acts of incorporation, for purposes which are provided for by general laws. We have passed acts authorizing charters to be obtained without special legislation. These acts have been generally prepared with some care, and contain the provisions which the Legislature thought necessary to protect the Commonwealth and her citizens. If these general laws are not found to answer such purposes, they should be amended and perfected. If any company desires to be incorporated with greater privileges than are conferred, or to be relieved from any of the conditions imposed by these acts, it appears to me that it should be required first to obtain a charter under the general laws, and then apply to the Legislature for an act making the changes which are desired. The attention of the Legislature will thus be drawn to the specific object, and a judgment can be formed of its propriety. I would also observe that great evil results from the habit of granting privileges to a corporation by a mere reference to some former private act relating to other corporations, sometimes without even giving the date of these acts. All these practices are bad, and although they may sometimes be pursued by parties having no bad intention, yet they certainly originated in the design of surprising the Commonwealth into grants of privileges which it was known could not be obtained if their extent were understood, and are often followed now for the same fraudulent purpose.

I strongly recommend the repeal of the act passed the 18th day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "An act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining, and quarrying purposes."

Its provisions are found to be practically so inconsistent with due protection of the citizens and with the just policy of the Commonwealth, that it ought not to be allowed to stand longer on our statute book. I approved the act in question with great reluctance, and subsequent reflection and observation have satisfied me of its mischievous character.

I also recommend the repeal of an act passed the 22d day of July, A. D. 1863, entitled "A further supplement to an act to enable joint tenants and tenants in common, and adjoining owners of mineral lands in this Commonwealth, to manage and develop the same."

This act allows foreign corporations to hold three hundred acres of land in this State for mining purposes. It was passed, it is believed, for the purpose of enabling companies near our border engaged in the manufacture of iron, to hold lands as ore banks. But under the idea that the sinking of an oil well is mining, it is believed that companies have already been organized under the laws of other States, and that more will be, for the purpose of holding lands and carrying on the oil business in this State. It would be better to remove all doubt on this question by repealing the act. These companies, being foreign corporations, are not within the control of our laws to the extent that they ought to be for the purposes of taxation and regulation.

The immense development of wealth in some of our western counties by the discovery of oil, has added vastly to the resources of the Commonwealth.

I have made efforts to ascertain the value of this product during the last year, but have failed in procuring information sufficiently accurate to justify me in estimating its amount. It is already vast, and is rapidly increasing.

The productions and manufactures of the State have become so diversified and abundant that some measure should be taken for an accurate ascertainment of them, so that their extent may be generally known, and also that the necessary taxation may be intelligently imposed. I recommend for these purposes the creation of a Bureau, of which the Auditor General and State Treasurer shall be members, and the head of which shall be a new officer, to be styled Commissioner of Statistics, or designated by any other appropriate title.

The act of 25th August, 1864, providing for the voting of soldiers, should be carefully examined, with a view to its amendment, and, indeed, a revision of our whole election laws would seem to be desirable, with a view to two essential objects of 1. The admission of legal and exclusion of illegal votes at the polls; and, 2. Faithful and correct returns of the votes actually polled. I communicate herewith the opinion of the Attorney General on the conflicting returns for the 16th Congressional District, which will show some of the practical difficulties which arise under the existing system. Without undertaking to recommend the adoption of any particular plan, I submit the whole subject to your careful and earnest consideration, in the hope that in your wisdom you will be able to devise some measure which will produce the result so essential to the existence of a free government; that votes shall be fairly taken in the first instance, and fairly counted and returned afterwards.

I have endeavored since I came into office to exercise as cautiously as possible the powers confided to the Executive, and avoid usurping any. I shall endeavor to persist in this course to the end.

A new call has been made by the President for 300,000 men. This renders it proper that I should invite your attention to the evils which have resulted from abuses of the system of local bounties which was begun, in an emergency, by the voluntary and generous loyalty of our citizens before the passage by Congress of the enrollment act, and has since been continued by sundry acts of Assembly. The result has been to the last degree oppressive to our citizens, and unproductive of corresponding benefit to the Government. In some counties and townships, it is believed that the bounty tax during the last year exceeded the average income derived from the land. The large sums offered in some places in the competition for men, have demoralized many of our people, and the most atrocious frauds connected with the system have become common. The men of some of the poorer counties have been nearly exhausted by their volunteers being credited to richer localities paying heavier bounties. The system as practiced lowers the *morale* of the army itself, by putting into the ranks men actuated by merely mercenary motives, and who are tempted to desert by the facility of escaping detection, and the prospect of new gains by re-enlistment, a process which they expect to be able to repeat an indefinite number of times. Of the number of men for whom bounties have been paid, it is believed that not one-fourth have been actually placed in the ranks of the army, and even those who have joined it, *have probably not on an average received for their own use one-half* of the bounty paid for them. Immense sums *have thus been appropriated by cheats and swindlers, in many cases believed to be acting in complicity with agencies of the Government.*

An effort was made to prosecute some of the parties concerned in such frauds under the act of Assembly of 14th August last, and they were bound over by the Mayor of this city, but after the witnesses had come here on the meeting of the court, they disappeared from the public eye. I recommend the whole subject to your careful consideration, that the system may be purged of these evils.

I am officially informed that the quota of this State, under the recent call, is 66,999, but I am not informed of the principle on which the draft is to be made.

It appears from the President's proclamation that it is made chiefly to supply an alleged *deficiency in former calls.* I am surprised at the amount of this large deficiency, and can only account for the difference between the number of men furnished by the State and the deficiency alleged to exist in the assignment of the present quota, by the assumption that the men never reached the army, although enlisted and mustered after the payment of bounties by the localities to which they were supposed to be credited.— It is probable that there are very few counties in the State which have not paid large bounties for a number of men sufficient to fill their former quotas.

Taking the local bounties at the low average of four hundred dollars, *it is believed* that it can be demonstrated that the people of Pennsylvania have thus been robbed of more than *twelve millions of dollars* during the past year. This estimate does not include the money *fraudulently* taken from men who have actually gone *into* the service.

The continuance of these monstrous and unparalleled abuses cannot be tolerated.

Certainly more men are required to aid our gallant soldiers in the field in crushing this *rebellion*, and every consideration of patriotism and of regard for our brothers who are now in the face of the enemy, obliges us to spare no effort to raise the necessary force.

In June last I gave letters to a committee of the prison society of Philadelphia, requesting that the members of the committee might be allowed to visit and examine the prisons and poor houses throughout the Commonwealth. I transmit with this communication a copy of the report made to me by the society of the results of their labors, and commend the same to your attention with a view to the adoption of proper measures to reform the abuses which have been found to exist.

In connection with this subject, I again call your attention to the expediency of providing for the reception in the penitentiaries, of persons convicted of murder in the first degree, and who may be pardoned on condition of serving a limited term therein. It has become a custom that an incoming Governor should not issue a warrant of execution in cases left unacted on by his predecessor, and it not unfrequently happens that even in cases which are recent, while some punishment should be inflicted, that of death may appear to the Executive to be too severe. The result is that there are at this time, in the various prisons, some eighteen or twenty persons under sentence of death, and who may lie there for an indefinite period of time.

The vast amount of additional labor which has been imposed upon the Secretary of the Commonwealth by the existing state of affairs, renders it absolutely necessary that the clerical force of his department should be increased. The making out of commissions for our large army of volunteers in the field, and the preparation of election blanks required by law to be sent to the army—the receipt, filing and recording the returns of the soldiers' votes—the enrollment of the yearly increasing number of acts of Assembly and of charters obtained under general laws and the making out of letters patent for them—all these, together with the previous heavy duties of the office—form an aggregate, the weight of which must ultimately break down his few subordinates, diligent, faithful and enduring as they are. I recommend, therefore, that provision be promptly made to meet the necessities of this case.

It is a subject of just congratulation that notwithstanding the distracted condition of the country, our system of common schools continues to flourish. The report of the Superintendent, which I herewith transmit, shows that there has been an increase of scholars during the past year. It is important to secure as teachers a sufficient number of men of suitable education and ability, and with a view to this object, I suggest for your consideration the expediency of making out of the school fund itself some provision for the support of such teachers as shall after a given term of service become superannuated or disabled while in the performance of their duties.

Of the fund placed in my hands by the acts of the 16th May, 1861, and of the 4th of May, 1864, and to be appropriated in my judgment, in military service, I have expended in the last year $6,124 58 in support of the agency at Washington—up until the 30th of May last, for my personal staff and other military service, an account of which is settled in the office of the Auditor General.

No similar appropriation will be required at this session.

A bill was introduced and passed the House at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the appointment of a commission to ascertain the damages done in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, York and Adams, by the rebel army in 1863, which failed *in the Senate* for want of time.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of the passage of such a bill during the present session. It is just to the people of these counties who have suffered, as well as to the Government, that these damages should be fairly ascertained and the evidence perpetuated, whatever may be the view to be taken on future consideration by the United States or State Government as to the propriety of paying such claims.

Major General Hancock has been authorized by the War Department to raise a corps of veterans, to be called the First Corps. One of the regulations is that on application by the Governor of any State, recruiting officers will be designated for such State. I have been requested by General Hancock to make such application, but have hitherto declined to comply with the request. It appears to me that the families of men raised on the plan adopted by the War Department would probably not be entitled to the relief provided by our own laws for the families of volunteers. I have inquired of General Hancock whether the proposed corps is to form part of the regular army or of the volunteer force, and if the latter, under what act of Congress it is to be raised. He has referred that communication to the War Department, from which I have as yet received no answer to it.

The following letters have passed between General Hancock and myself on this subject:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., Dec 29th, 1864.

GENERAL:—I received your letter at the moment of my departure for Philadelphia on Monday last. I returned this morning and hasten to reply.

Having no knowledge of the organization of the corps you are to command than what appears in the newspapers and orders, I will be obliged if you will inform me if it is to be regarded as a part of the regular army of the United States or as part of the volunteer service.

If it is part of the army of the United States, I certainly have no connection with it, as Governor of the State. If it is organized as volunteers, be pleased to inform me under what act of Congress?

I need not say, General, that I would be most happy to do all in my power personally and officially to raise a force to be commanded by you. Can we not raise you two or three regiments in Pennsylvania, in the usual manner and according to the act of Congress, for your corps? Of course, I would consult you in the selection of officers and only commission where you approved.

I cannot understand the importance of my asking that persons be sent to Pennsylvania to induce veterans to go to the District of Columbia to enlist. I certainly will do nothing to embarrass the plan proposed.

We have benefits, by general and special legislation in Pennsylvania, which attach to the volunteer and his family. While I will do nothing to deter the veterans of the State from entering your corps, I hesitate to connect myself with a mode of enlistment which may deprive them of such benefits, unless it is my duty under the law.

I am, General, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

Major General WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1864.

To his Excellency Hon. A. G. CURTIN, Governor of Pennsylvania;

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th inst., and have referred the same to the War Department. I thank you for your kind expression of personal good will, and regret that there should be any occasion for hesitation on your part to lend your official influence, as Governor, to the raising of the corps as proposed by the War Department.

It is not within my province, perhaps, to discuss the plan of organization, as I am acting under the direct orders of the War Department, and my own views, therefore, are of no practical moment. I may say, however, that I have no knowledge of the organization other than what I have derived from the orders and circulars of which I mailed you official copies December 5th.

I cannot see how volunteers for this corps from your State lose any of the advantages attaching to those for other organizations.

They are credited to the localities where they or their families are domiciled, and count on the quota of your State.

It should be borne in mind that this is an effort to get men into service who are not subject to a draft.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD S. HANCOCK,
Major General U. S. Volunteers, commanding First Corps.

The only act of Congress for raising volunteers that I am aware of, requires that the field and line officers shall be commissioned by the Governors of their several States. The men in this corps are not to be formed into organizations of the respective States, and it is proposed that its officers shall be appointed by the general government. I know of no act of Congress or of Assembly under which men so raised will be entitled to pensions or their families to benefits from the United States or State Government. In addition, I will observe that, without any feeling of jealousy, I am still not ready to participate actively in transferring to the United States, illegally, the right of appointment vested in the State, and which the State *authorities can exercise with more discrimination* by reason of having a greater familiarity with the merits of the citizens of their own State, than the United States authorities can possibly have. I will transmit any further communication that I may receive on this subject. It will be perceived by reference to the correspondence, that I have offered to raise, in the manner provided by law, two or three regiments of veterans for Hancock's Corps. My desire is to assist the Government in every legal mode in raising men, and especially to facilitate an officer—a native Pennsylvanian—so distinguished as General Hancock, in his efforts to organize a new corps.

I shall throw no obstacles in his way on the present occasion, but I cannot certainly be expected to invite a violation of law in carrying out a plan which sacrifices the rights of the *State under existing laws, and would leave the men unprotected by them, so far as concerns* future provision for their comfort and that of *their families.*

I will further observe that it appears by the report of the Adjutant General, herewith transmitted, that the State, under the system established by law, has put into the military service of the United States since the commencement of the war, the following number of men, viz:

Troops sent into service during 1864.

Organizations for three years' term		9,867
Organizations for one hundred days' term		7,675
Organizations for one year term.		16,094
Volunteer recruits		20,567
Drafted men and substitutes		10,651
Recruits for regular army		2,974
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania Volunteers:		
Infantry	13,862	
Cavalry	2,834	
Artillery	799	
Accredited to other States	389	17,876
		91,704

Troops sent into the service of the United States since the commencement of the rebellion, including the ninety days' militia in the departments of the Monongahela and Susquehanna in 1863:

During the year	1861	130,594
do do	1862	71,100
do do	1863	43,046
do do	1864	73,828
Re-enlistment of Pennsylvania volunteers		17,876
		336,444

The twenty-five thousand militia of 1862 are not included in this statement.

I call the attention of the Legislature to the Report of the Surveyor General, herewith presented, and commend the suggestions made by that officer to your consideration.

This message is accompanied by full reports of all the military departments. They exhibit *the large amount of service performed during* the past year, and contain a full history of all *the military operations of the State. Many valuable recommendations are made in them to* promote the efficiency of our volunteers, and the *comfort of the sick and wounded, which I commend to your earnest and immediate attention.* It affords me great satisfaction to bear my testimony to the ability, diligence and fidelity of all the officers in these several departments.

Before closing this message I desire to advert to the delay which has sometimes occurred in the passage of the general appropriation bill. It is necessary that this bill should become a law, as otherwise the action of Government would be stopped. To delay its presentation to the Executive as was done at the last regular session, till a late hour of the night before the morning fixed for the final adjournment, is to deprive the people of their right to have all bills submitted to the revision of the Legislature before becoming laws, in case the Executive should not approve them. If there *had been time,* I should probably have returned the appropriation bill of last year for such revision, as when I had the opportunity of deliberately examining it, I found provisions which I could not have approved—but that opportunity was denied me before the bill had become a law, and in fact, as the Legislature was on the point of adjournment, the only question presented to me was whether that bill should become a law without amendment or the necessities of the government remain unprovided for.

The gallantry of our soldiers in the field still sheds lustre on the Commonwealth, and that their merit is appreciated by a generous people is shown by the continued and cheerful liberality with which the men and women of the State contribute of their means for their comfort and welfare. May the blessing of God be on those brave men who have stood by the country through the dark hours of her trial.

A. G. CURTIN.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Harrisburg, Jan. 4, 1865.

THE WAR NEWS.

FROM THE AGE'S DAILY SUMMARY.

It is reported in the Southern journals, that General Kilpatrick's cavalry expedition, which was sent from Savannah southwest through Georgia, along the Savannah and Bay railroad, to release the Federal prisoners who were confined beyond the Altamaha, has returned. Kilpatrick found that the Confederate troops were manoeuvring to cut off his retreat to Savannah, and therefore gave up the attempt. We have heard nothing of the body of Federal troops that was reported to have gone north from Savannah in pursuit of Hardee. There is room for doubt whether they really caught up with Hardee, or fought any battle with him, as was reported. Sherman's army is still quiet in Savannah.

There is very little doing at Petersburg. The Confederates show *great signs of activity* in front of Port Walthall, and the rumors of a contemplated movement by General Lee are revived. There has been a great deal of picket firing lately. On Saturday the Confederates surprised a portion of the Federal picket lines, capturing thirty-five men, killing two and wounding three. They also secured a great deal of plunder. There was no Confederate loss.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., and Montgomery Blair are now at General Grant's headquarters, at City Point. It is reported that they are going to Richmond on a peace mission, and that they go with the approval of Mr. Lincoln.

It is reported that the Federal loss in the attack on Murfreesboro by Forrest, during Hood's siege of Nashville, was two hundred and eight.—*Age of Tuesday.*

There is but little military intelligence *this morning.* General Hood has crossed the Tennessee river, and is now in Northern Alabama. General Steadman, who commands the advance of General Thomas' army, has reached Decatur, Alabama, and has captured from the Confederate rear two guns and some prisoners. The railroad is in order from Decatur eastward to Chattanooga, but the Nashville and Chattanooga road has not yet been repaired.

On last Sunday morning, Butler made an effort to complete his Dutch Gap canal.— He blew a bulk head of earth out of it, but the earth falling back filled up the canal worse than before. This canal was long since demonstrated to be a failure, and Butler might as well not waste any more labor upon it.

Francis P. Blair, Sr., and Montgomery Blair have returned to Washington. They did not *go to Richmond; had nothing to* do with peace propositions, and were merely on a visit to Grant's army.—*Age of Wednesday.*

We have received detailed Southern accounts of the late attack upon Wilmington. The attack on the first day lasted four hours, and on the second day seven hours. There were over twenty thousand shells thrown at Fort Fisher. The Confederates threw in reply six hundred and sixty-two shots on the first day, and six hundred on the second. Their loss was three killed and fifty-five wounded. The ground in front and rear of Fort Fisher was covered with shells and torn into deep pits. Two of the guns in the fort burst, two were dismounted by the Confederates and two by the Federal fire. The fort was not damaged. Four blockade runners ran into Wilmington, during the attack and afterwards.

In Charleston the Confederates are hard at work building intrenchments on the land side of the city, to protect it against any attack by Sherman. On December 30th, none of Sherman's army had crossed the Savannah river. Hardee is said to be now in Charleston.

General Thomas' army has ceased following Hood. It has concentrated at Columbia, forty-two miles south of Nashville, and on Tuesday last began a march, but in what direction is not known. All the wounded have been sent to Nashville. The army will no longer have that city for a base of supplies, but seek a new base.—*Age of Thursday.*

1865. 1865.

Row & Woods,

GETTYSBURG.

WAR AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

When we say we will sell goods at

REDUCED PRICES

we mean what we say and will do it.

We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

HATS OF ALL STYLES,

which will be sold cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

Our assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

for men, women and children, is made up of the best qualities and styles, and sold cheap.

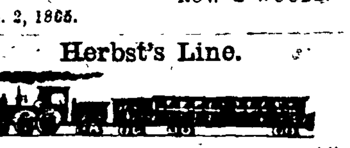
Our stock consists in part of

HATS,	SEGARS,
CAPS,	TOBACCO,
BOOTS,	HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHOES,	STOCKINGS,
TRUNKS,	GLOVES,
CARPET SACKS,	WINDOW PAPER,
GUM SHOES,	WHIPS,
BUFFALO SHOES,	CORSETS,
UNDERSHIRTS,	POCKET BOOKS,
VIOLINS,	PURSES,
VIOLIN BOWS,	RAZORS,
" STRINGS,	STRAPS,
ACCORDEONS,	POCKET KNIVES,
COLLARS,	SUSPENDERS,
NECK-TIES,	CORK SOLES,
UMBRELLAS,	&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

ROW & WOODS.

Jan. 2, 1865.

Herbst's Line.



THE undersigned would inform the public that he is still running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg.— His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley 203 North street, Baltimore. He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.

HAY WANTED. The highest price paid for good Timothy.

Oct. 24, 1864. 3t*

Globe Inn,

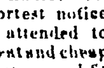
YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square.

SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

New Establishment.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that he has opened a new BOOT AND SHOE establishment, in Chambersburg street,  Gettysburg, one door from the Drug Store of A. D. Buehler, where he is prepared to manufacture Boots and Shoes of every description. Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made in the most substantial manner. Ladies' work done up neatly and upon the shortest notice. All kinds of repairing promptly attended to. Our work will be found strong, neat and cheap. We will guarantee our work to wear and fit. I am determined to put up better and cheaper work than any other establishment in town, and would therefore solicit a share of public patronage. Call and examine our work and give us a trial.

R. P. BRADEN.

Jan. 2, 1864. tf

Great Attraction

AT BRINKERHOFF'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, at the North East Corner of the Diamond. The subscriber is constantly in receipt of fresh goods from the Eastern cities. His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is one of the largest and most attractive, as well as the cheapest establishment of the kind in the country. You will there find COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, made up in the most fashionable styles, and of the best materials, of all sizes and prices, for men and boys.— Gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, Wool Shirts, Muslin Shirts, Hickory Shirts and Merino Shirts, Merino, Wool and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description, Buck-skin, Merino and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Umbrellas, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Violins and Violin Strings, Soaps and Perfumeries, Stationery of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, an extra quality of Segars. In fact, *his stock embraces everything usually found* in a first class furnishing store. I invite the attention of all to come and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the country. Don't forget the place. Corner of York street and the Diamond.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

July 4, 1864.

The Popular 7-30 Loan.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF GETTYSBURG has been designated a *Depositary* and Financial Agent of the United States, and will furnish the popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free from all taxes, and convertible at maturity into 5-20 six per cent. gold interest Bonds. *Will also furnish 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds,* one year Certificates and all other Government securities. Will buy Gold and Silver, cash Coupons, and make collections promptly on all accessible points.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Dec. 26, 1864. tf

Provision Store.

THE undersigned has opened a PROVISION STORE at George Little's old stand, in West Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will always keep on hand, for sale,

BEEF, MUTTON, VEAL, PORK,
POULTRY, APPLES, SWEET AND IRISH POTATOES, CABBAGE,
BEETS, TURNIPS, with everything else in the provision line.

He will sell at small profits, and spare no effort to please.

Fat Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, &c., wanted, for which the highest prices will be paid.

JOHN NORBECK.

Oct. 17, 1864. tf

Notice.

GEO. A. W. BOWERSOX'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George A. W. Bowersox, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Emmitsburg District, Frederick county, Md., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BYERS, Adm'r.

Dec. 12, 1864. 6t

EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR! EXCELSIOR!!

The Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the World. Call and examine it at once.— Office at the Excelsior Sky light Gallery.

TYSON BROTHERS.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

A. SCOTT & SON.

Dyspepsia.

A CURE WARRANTED.

Dyspepsia has the following Symptoms:

1st. A constant pain or uneasiness at the pit of the stomach.
2d. Flatulence and Acidity.
3d. Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.
4th. Gloom and Depression of Spirits.
5th. Diarrhea, with griping.
6th. Pain in all parts of the System.
7th. Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.
8th. Cough, with Phlegm in the Throat.
9th. Nervous Affection, and want of Sleep at night.
10th. Loss of Appetite and Vomiting.
11th. Dizziness, Dimness of Vision, and Loss of Sight.
12th. Headache and Staggering in walking, with great Weakness.

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a cure in every case, no matter if of twenty years' standing.— Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular, Price $1 per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, on receipt of money.

DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA, DYSPEPSIA.

I, ELIZABETH BRASSON, of Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Del., do certify that, for one year and a half I suffered everything but death from that awful disease called Dyspepsia. My whole system was prostrated with weakness and nervous debility; I could not digest my food; if I ate even a cracker or the smallest amount of food, it would return just as I swallowed it; I became so costive in my bowels that I would not have a passage in less than from four and often eight days; under this immense suffering, my mind seemed entirely to give way. I had dreadful horror and evil forebodings. I thought everybody hated me, and I hated everybody; I could not bear my husband nor my own children, everything appeared to be horror stricken to me; I had no ambition to do anything; I lost all my love of family and home; I would ramble and wander from place to place, but could not be contented; I felt that I was doomed to hell, and that there was no heaven for me, and was often tempted to commit suicide, so near was my whole nervous system destroyed, and also my mind, from that awful complaint, Dyspepsia, that my friends thought best to have me placed in Dr. Kirkbride's Hospital, West Philadelphia; I remained there nine weeks, and thought I was a little better, but in a few days my dreadful complaint was raging as bad as ever. Hearing of the wonderful cures performed by Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and his treatment for Dyspepsia, my husband called on Dr. Wishart and stated my case to him. He said he had no doubt he would cure me. So in three days after I called and placed myself under the Doctor's treatment, and in two weeks I began to digest my food, and felt that my disease was fast giving way, and I continued to recover for about three months, and at the present time I enjoy perfect health of body and mind, and I most sincerely return my thanks to a merciful God and Dr. Wishart, and to his great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial that saved me from an Insane Asylum and premature grave. All persons suffering with Dyspepsia are at liberty to call on me or write, as I am willing to do all the good I can for suffering humanity.

ELIZABETH BRASSON.

Brandywine, Del., formerly of Old Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

Dr. Wishart:—I have been a constant sufferer with Dyspepsia for the last eighteen years, during which time I cannot say that I ever enjoyed a perfectly well day. There were times when the symptoms were more aggravated than at others, and then it seemed it would be a great relief to die. I had at all times an unpleasant feeling in my head, but latterly my sufferings so much increased that I became almost unfit for business of any kind; my mind was continually filled with gloomy thoughts and forebodings, and if I attempted to change their current by reading, at once a sensation of icy coldness in connection with a dead weight, as it were, rested upon my brain; also, a feeling of sickness would occur at the stomach, and great pain to my eyes, accompanied with which was the continual fear of losing my reason. I also experienced great lassitude, debility and nervousness, which made it difficult to walk by day or sleep at night. I became averse to society, and disposed only to seclusion, and having tried the skill of a number of eminent physicians of various schools finally came to the conclusion that, for this disease at my present age (45 years) there was no cure in existence. But, through the interference of Divine Providence, to whom I devoutly offer my thanks, I at last found a sovereign remedy in your Dyspepsia Pills and Tar Cordial, which seem to have effectually removed almost the last trace of my long list of ailments and bad feelings, and in their place health, pleasure and contentment are my every-day companions.

JAMES M. SAUNDERS,
No. 453 North Second St., Philadelphia,
Formerly of Woodbury, N. J.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

HEAR WHAT MR. JOHN H. BABCOCK SAYS,

No. 1028 Olive Street,
Philadelphia, Jan. 22d, 1863.

Dr. Wishart—Sir:—It is with much pleasure that I am now able to inform you that, by the use of your great American Dyspepsia Pills, I have been entirely cured of that most distressing complaint, Dyspepsia. I had been grievously afflicted for the last twenty-eight years, and for ten years of that time have not been free from its pain one week at a time. I have had it in its worst form and have dragged on a most miserable existence—in pain day and night. Every kind of food that I ate filled me with wind and pain, it mattered not how light, or how small the quantity. A continued belching was sure to follow. I had no appetite for any kinds of meats whatever, and my distress was so great for several months before I heard of your Pills, that I frequently wished for death. I had taken everything that I had heard of for Dyspepsia, without receiving any benefit; but on your Pills being recommended to me by one who had been cured by them, I concluded to give them a trial, although I had no faith in them. To my astonishment, I found myself getting better before I had taken one-fourth of a box, and, after taking half a box, I *am a well man, and can eat anything I wish,* and enjoy a hearty meal three times a day, without inconvenience from anything I eat or drink. If you think proper, you are at liberty to make this public and refer to me. I will cheerfully give all desirable information to any one who may call on me.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN H. BABCOCK.

For sale at Dr. Wishart's Medical Depot, No. 10 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa.— Price One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge on receipt of price.

The above are a few among the thousands which this great remedy has saved from an untimely grave.

We have thousands of letters from physicians and druggists who have prescribed and sold these Medicines, saying that they have never used or sold a medicine which gave such universal satisfaction.

Prepared only by the Proprietor,

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART,
No. 10 North Second Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

July 11 march1,'64. 1y

VARIOUS.

GEOLOGICAL SPECULATIONS.

Prof. Agassiz, in the *Atlantic Monthly*, comes to the conclusion that the continent of North America was at one time covered with ice a mile in thickness. The proof is that the slopes of the Allegheny range of mountains are glacier-worn to the very tops, except a few points which were above the level of the icy mass.—Mount Washington, for instance, is over six thousand feet high, and the rough, unpolished surface of its summit, covered with loose fragments, just below the level of which glacier marks come to an end, tells us that it lifted its head alone above the desolate waste of ice and snow. In this region, then, the thickness of the sheet cannot have been much less than six thousand feet, and this is in keeping with the same kind of evidence in other parts of the country; for, wherever the mountains are much below six thousand feet, the ice seems to have passed directly over them, while the few peaks rising to that height are left untouched. The glacier, he argues, was God's plow, and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the husbandman. The hard surface of the rocks was ground to powder [illegible] were mingled in the [illegible] was carried into the low regions, and was mingled with the more arid [illegible] granite districts, and a soil was [illegible] [illegible] all over the [illegible] period [illegible] ed to be long subsequent to this, and next to the last before the advent of man.

DESICCATION OF DEAD BODIES.

At the last sitting of the Royal Academy of Science at Turin, a highly interesting paper was read on the subject of an embalming process invented by Professor Gorini, who had submitted various dead bodies to the examination of a commission appointed by the Academy for that purpose. Professor Gorini's object was to show: 1. That by this method dead bodies may be preserved for the space of about six months in a state of softness and freshness sufficient to fit them for dissection after the lapse of such a period; so that if a dead body, so preserved, be taken, for a subject of study, say three months after death, the dissection may be continued for a couple of months longer, without the operator experiencing the slightest inconvenience [illegible] [illegible] with- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] dis- [illegible] ceased the [illegible] practitioner. 2. That at the expiration of six months the same dead bodies [illegible] to be mummified, and after becoming completely desiccated and hardened, and many continue in that state for an indefinite number of years, until the operator chooses to dissect them, in which case he [illegible] to put them into water for about a fortnight, when they will resume the turgid appearance and softness of dead bodies of recent date, and will be found fit for dissection. 3. That Professor Gorini is able to harden dead bodies with such little alteration in their appearance as to enable persons to identify them.—*Galignani.*

CAPABILITIES OF INSANE MINDS.—EDITORIALSHIP OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.—In the investigation into the question of insanity of Miss Underhill, now going on before the city court of Brooklyn, the following curious facts were elicited from Dr. Brown, principal physician of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum:

Q. Now, doctor, is it not possible that a person of insane mind should write excellent poetry, such as the plaintiff claims to have written, or to excel in any other art?

A. Certainly; I suppose the best reply I can give to that is to state that Adler's German and English dictionary, which is used as a standard text book in the principal colleges in the country, was written in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum by a person of insane mind; I might also mention a number of the standard text books which were written in that institution; and I will state, as a conclusive fact, that one of the leading newspapers in New York is principally edited in the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, and the leading editorial is written three or four times a week by a person of unsound mind, confined in that institution.

ONE DROP AT A TIME.—Have you ever watched an icicle as it formed? You noticed how it froze one drop at a time until it was a foot or more in length. If the water was clean, the icicle remained clean, and sparkled brightly in the sun; but if the water was but slightly muddy, the icicle looked foul, and its beauty was spoiled. Just so our characters are forming. One little thought or feeling at a time adds its influence. If every thought be pure and right, the soul will be lovely, and will sparkle with happiness; but if impure and wrong, there will be final deformity and wretchedness.

West Virginia lands are looking up.—It is said that a tract of 257 acres of land in the lopped off portion of the "Old Dominion," which two years ago was estimated to be worth two hundred and fifty-seven dollars, was recently sold for a million and a quarter of dollars. Reason—"Struck oil."

A late London letter conveys the information that the rebel government has concluded a contract with an eminent English firm for the immediate supply of two hundred and fifty thousand Enfield rifles, for the use of the rebel army.

The Toronto *Leader* complains that many cities in Canada are filled with Yankee spies who, being in the pay of the Federal Government, diligently report everything that occurs.

New Spring Goods.

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—J. L. SCHICK would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid STOCK OF SPRING GOODS. The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles.

May 24, 1864. J. L. SCHICK.

Private Sale.

THE VALUABLE FOUNDRY IN THE BOROUGH OF GETTYSBURG.—This is the only Foundry within ten miles. I have two sets of Triple-gear Horse Powers, two sets Bevel-gear Powers, a large lot of Plough Patterns, Stove Patterns, and many other Patterns, all such as are needed. Also, a Lathe, Drill Stock, and Bolt Cutter, all in running order.

Likewise, a HOUSE AND LOT OF GROUND, near the Foundry. Also, two Lots of Ground at the Depot. Possession will be given at any time desired. DAVID STERNER.

Dec. 5, 1864. tf

F. B. Picking.

CHEAP CLOTHING,
BALTIMORE ST., GETTYSBURG
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE, BALT. ST.
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE, BALT. ST.
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE, BALT. ST.
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE, BALT. ST.
PICKING'S CLOTHING STORE, BALT. ST.
GREAT PLACE TO BUY CLOTHING,
GREAT PLACE TO BUY CLOTHING,
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GREAT PLACE TO BUY CLOTHING,
AT F. B. PICKING'S,
AT F. B. PICKING'S,
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AT F. B. PICKING'S,
IN BALTIMORE STREET,
IN BALTIMORE STREET,
IN BALTIMORE STREET,
IN BALTIMORE STREET,
IN BALTIMORE STREET,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

[illegible] stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS just received. Call and examine.

Oct. 31, 1864.

No Humbug.

CHAMBERSBURG ST. ALWAYS AHEAD. [illegible] FOR BARGAINS.—JOHN [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES that has been brought to this town since the war. The stock is not only complete, but is GOOD and CHEAP, embracing every variety of Boots and Shoes for Men and Boys, whilst the Ladies will find everything in their line, from the finest Gaiter to the heaviest Shoe. Children's Shoes of every description, in great variety. Also, Ladies' Hats, fine quality, and Children's Hats, of all styles and prices. Also, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Valises, Umbrellas, Gloves, Stockings, Tobacco, Cigars, and Notions of every description.

Don't forget the place, Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Nov. 21, 1864. tf

Quaker City Business College

N. E. Corner Tenth and Chesnut Streets, PHILADELPHIA, UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., for the last four years Principal and chief business manager of BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Conducted on a new system of Actual Business Training, through the establishment of legitimate Offices and Counting-Houses, representing different departments of Trade and Commerce, and a regular Bank of Deposit and Issue, giving the student all the advantages of actual practice, and qualifying him in the shortest possible time and most effective manner for the various duties and employments of business life.

The Course of Instruction in the Theoretical Department embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Calculations, Lectures on Business Affairs, Penmanship, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c.

In the BUSINESS DEPARTMENT the student enters upon the Graduating Course, which includes a continuance in the above studies, with their practical application in all their details. He will in turn fill the position of Accountant and Proprietor in the various Departments of Wholesale and Retail Trade, Forwarding, Jobbing and Commission Business, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Steamboating, &c., and finally will act as Cashier, Book-keeper and Teller in the Bank, in each of which positions his previous knowledge will be put to the fullest practical test.

This Institution offers to young men numerous advantages not possessed by any other commercial college in the State. It is complete in all its appointments. It is the only Institution in the State conducted on actual business principles. The course of instruction is unsurpassed, and may be completed in about one half the time usually spent in other institutions, in consequence of an entirely new arrangement, and the adoption of the new practical system.

Diplomas awarded upon the completion of the Commercial Course, which embraces all, except the higher sets of Banking, Manufacturing, Railroading, &c.

Send for a Circular.

Feb. 1, 1864. 10m

Stratton, Bryant & Co.'s

INTERNATIONAL CHAIN OF COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, Established in the following cities: PHILADELPHIA, S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Sts., New York, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis.

Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.

The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is, to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end, a most thorough course of business training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting-house. After becoming proficient in the Science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c. learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed, not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and despatch.

Scholarships issued at one point, are good, for an unlimited period, in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."

Diplomas are awarded to those only who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.

For further information send for a circular. Address:

BRYANT, STRATTON & CO., Philadelphia.

Feb. 8, 1864. 1y

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!—Plenty of new goods just opened. Also, Boots, Shoes Hats, &c. &c., all cheap at BRINKERHOFF'S

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest A. at SCOTT & SON'S.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

LADIES' Cloth for Cloaking, a new supply just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BROS'.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his MEDICATED COUGH CANDY.



FOR RATS, MICE, ROACHES, ANTS, BED BUGS, MOTHS IN FURS, WOOLENS, &C., INSECTS ON PLANTS, FOWLS, ANIMALS, &c.—Put up in 25c. 50c. and $1 00 Boxes, Bottles and Flasks. $3 and $5 sizes for HOTELS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Sold Wholesale in all large cities.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
!!! BEWARE!!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
Address HENRY R. COSTAR.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT 482 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in Gettysburg, Pa.

Feb. 29, 1864.



Universal Clothes Wringer,

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

FOR SALE BY SHEADS & BUEHLER, GETTYSBURG, PA.

From innumerable recommendations, we gather the following:

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

I am most happy to speak in the very highest terms of the "Universal Clothes Wringer." The hardest part of "washing-day" work is, in my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor of this machine may have the satisfaction of feeling that he has changed one of the most toilsome parts of woman's work into a very attractive amusement. The laundress looks upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as among the most useful articles in the house.

Brooklyn, October, 1861.

Price—$7 00. [May 2, 1864.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING. JACOBS & BRO. have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS, WASHINGTON BUILDING,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT, BOOK BINDER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

Piano Fortes.

CHARLES M. STIEFF. MANUFACTURER OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES. Manufactory 103, 105 & 107 Franklin street. Wareroom, No. 7 North Liberty street.

Constantly a large number of PIANOS of my own Manufacture on hand, with the Full Iron Frame and Over strung. Every Instrument warranted for five years, with the privilege of exchange within twelve months if not entirely satisfactory.

Second-hand Pianos always on hand at prices from $50 to $300.

Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1864. 1y 3m*

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he has commenced the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, at Danner & Ziegler's shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.

ADAM HOLTZWORTH.

Jan. 4, 1864. tf

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

Battle-field Views.

A FULL set of our Photographic Views of the Battle-field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays. The finest yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery. TYSON BROTHERS, Gettysburg.

GOOD CIDER.—Just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store, the pure Sulphate of Lime for preserving Cider.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders.



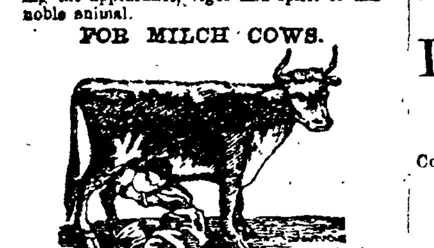
These Powders will strengthen the Stomach and Intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure preventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all Diseases incident to the Horse, such as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distemper, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.



In poor, low-spirited animals, it has the most beneficial effect.

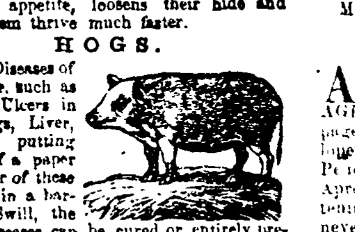
The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the Appetite, and gives to the Horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

FOR MILCH COWS.



The property this Powder possesses in increasing the quantity of Milk in Cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a Cow. By actual experiment it has proven that it will increase the quantity of Milk and Cream twenty per cent., and make the Butter firm and sweet. In fattening Cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.



In all Diseases of the Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c. By putting from half a paper to a paper of these Powders in a barrel of Swill, the above Diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these Powders the Hog Cholera can be prevented.

Price 25 cts. per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

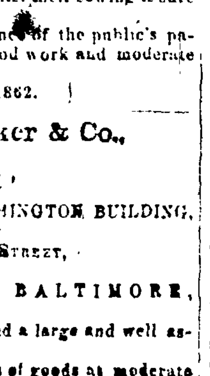
PREPARED BY S. A. FOUTZ & BRO., AT THEIR WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; Laughlin & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va; C. C. Bender & Co., Pittsburg; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia.

Nov. 25 1864 1y

Ladies' Fancy Furs!



AT JOHN FAREIRA'S old established FUR MANUFACTORY, No. 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, PHILAD'A.—I have now in store of my own Importation and Manufacture, one of the LARGEST and most BEAUTIFUL selections of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear, in the City. Also, a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

As my Furs were all purchased when Gold was at a much lower premium than at present, I am enabled to dispose of them at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Adams county and vicinity.

Remember the name, number and street!

JOHN FAREIRA, 718 ARCH Street, above 7th, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

I have no partner, nor connection with any other store in Philadelphia.

Sept. 12, 1864. 5m

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving THE FASHIONS REGULARLY, he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from the city a large supply of CLOTHING, Men's and Boys' wear, consisting of all kinds of COATS, PANTS, VESTS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.

—also—

A large stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, JEANS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had elsewhere. Give us a call, and if we cannot please you in a suit ready made we will take your measure and make you up one in short notice. [May 30, 1864.

Everhart's

FRANKLIN HOUSE, CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS, BALTIMORE, MD.

This House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Oct. 31, 1864. tf

Still at Work.

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS and a SLEIGH for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

Dec. 7, 1863.

Something for Everybody

TO BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE.—Just opened a fine assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Fancy Dry Goods, Confections, Groceries, Notions, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C.

Jan. 18, 1864.

Notice.

GEO. W. SCHRIVER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George W. Schriver, late of Gettysburg, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. HENRIETTA SCHRIVER,

Dec. 19, 1864. 6t Administratrix.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER!—All new styles, just received at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Good Things from the City!

WE are receiving twice a week from the city a variety of articles suited to the wants of this community, viz: Fresh and Salt FISH, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Hominy, Beans, Salt, Apples, Potatoes, Oranges, Lemons, Confections, Tobaccos, Segars, with many other articles in this line—all received in the best order, and sold at the lowest profits. Give us a call, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store.

WANTED.—Butter, Eggs, Lard, and all other country produce—for which the highest cash price will be paid.

SWEET POTATOES—best quality, at lowest living profits—always on hand. Also, OYSTERS, fine and fresh—in the shell or shucked. Restaurants and families supplied.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1863.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN COAL AND LUMBER, STOVES, TIN-WARE, HOLLOW-WARE, &C.

— ALSO —

SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, ETC.

Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, GETTYSBURG, PA.

May 9, 1864.

New Goods.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS Are constantly receiving choice and desirable goods, from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS to those about purchasing. Having selected with great care, from the three leading markets, the public will look to their own interests by examining our stock before buying elsewhere.

Call at FAHNESTOCKS'

May 9, 1864. Red Front.

$10 a Day!

AGENTS WANTED.—To sell the "25 CENT LEGAL TENDER STATIONERY PACKAGE." Each Package contains 35 Songs, 2 pages of Music, 18 sheets of Paper, 18 Envelopes, 1 Ruler, 1 Pen, 1 Pen Holder, 1 Lead Pencil, 1 Design for Under-sleeves, 1 for Child's Apron, 1 for Embroidered Collar, 1 for Christening Robe, 2 for [illegible] Letters, 13 Secrets never before published, worth many Dollars; and other information. Also, our beautiful article of JEWELRY. Liberal inducements to Agents. Send Stamp for Circular, SAMUEL BOTT,

43 South Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 13, 1864. 1y

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA,

THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY FOR Scrofula and Scrofulous Diseases.

From Emery Edes, a well-known merchant of Oxford, Maine.

"I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, but never yet one bottle which failed of the desired effect and full satisfaction to those who took it. As fast as our people try it, they agree there has been no medicine like it before in our community."

Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Ulcers, Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin.

From Rev. Robt. Stratton, Bristol, England.

"I only do my duty to you and the public, when I add my testimony to that you publish of the medicinal virtues of your SARSAPARILLA. My daughter, aged ten, had an afflicting humor in her ears, eyes, and hair for years, which we were unable to cure until we tried your SARSAPARILLA. She has been well for some months."

From Mrs. Jane E. Rice, a well-known and much-esteemed lady of Dennisville, Cape May Co., N. J.

"My daughter has suffered for a year past with a scrofulous eruption, which was very troublesome. Nothing afforded any relief until we tried your SARSAPARILLA, which soon completely cured her."

From Charles P. Gage, Esq., of the widely known Gage, Murray & Co., manufacturers of enamelled papers in Nashua, N. H.

"I had for several years a very troublesome humor in my face, which grew constantly worse until it disfigured my features and became an intolerable affliction. I tried almost every thing a man could of both advice and medicine, but without any relief whatever, until I took your SARSAPARILLA. It immediately made my face worse, as you told me it might for a time; but in a few weeks the new skin began to form under the blotches, and continued until my face is as smooth as any body's, and I am without any symptoms of the disease that I know of. I enjoy perfect health, and without a doubt owe it to your SARSAPARILLA."

Erysipelas—General Debility—Purify the Blood.

From Dr. Robt. Sawin, Houston St., New York.

"DR. AYER. I seldom fail to remove *Eruptions* and *Scrofulous Sores* by the persevering use of your SARSAPARILLA, and I have just now cured an attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* with it. No alterative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

From J. E. Johnston, Esq., Wakeman, Ohio.

"For twelve years, I had the yellow Erysipelas on my right arm, during which time I tried all the celebrated physicians I could reach, and took hundreds of dollars worth of medicines. The ulcers were so bad that the cords became visible, and the doctors decided that my arm must be amputated. I began taking your SARSAPARILLA. Took two bottles, and some of your PILLS. Together they have cured me. I am now as well and sound as any body. Being in a public place, my case is known to every body in this community, and excites the wonder of all."

From Hon. Henry Monro, M. P. P., of Newcastle, C. W., a leading member of the Canadian Parliament.

"I have used your SARSAPARILLA in my family, for general *debility*, and for *purifying the blood*, with very beneficial results, and feel confidence in commending it to the afflicted."

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Eyes.

From Harvey Sickler, Esq., the able editor of the Tunkhannock Democrat, Pennsylvania.

"Our only child, about three years of age, was attacked by pimples on his forehead. They rapidly spread until they formed a loathsome and virulent sore, which covered his face, and actually blinded his eyes for some days. A skilful physician applied nitrate of silver and other remedies, without any apparent effect. For fifteen days we guarded his hands, lest with them he should tear open the festering and corrupt wound which covered his whole face. Having tried every thing else we had any hope from, we began giving your SARSAPARILLA, and applying the iodide of potash lotion, as you direct. The sore began to heal when we had given the first bottle, and was well when we had finished the second. The child's eyelashes, which had come out, grew again, and he is now as healthy and fair as any other. The whole neighborhood predicted that the child must die."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

From Dr. Hiram Sloat, of St. Louis, Missouri.

"I find your SARSAPARILLA a more effectual remedy for the secondary symptoms of *Syphilis* and for syphilitic disease than any other we possess. The profession are indebted to you for some of the best medicines we have."

From A. J. French, M. D., an eminent physician of Lawrence, Mass., who is a prominent member of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

"DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success, where a powerful alterative is required."

Mr. Chas. S. Van Liew, of New Brunswick, N. J., had dreadful ulcers on his legs, caused by the abuse of mercury, or *mercurial disease*, which grew more and more aggravated for years, in spite of every remedy or treatment that could be applied, until the persevering use of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA relieved him. Few cases can be found more inveterate and distressing than this, and it took several dozen bottles to cure him.

Leucorrhœa, Whites, Female Weakness, are generally produced by internal *Scrofulous Ulceration*, and are very often cured by the alterative effect of this SARSAPARILLA. Some cases require, however, in aid of the SARSAPARILLA, the skilful application of local remedies.

From the well-known and widely-celebrated Dr. Jacob Morrill, of Cincinnati.

"I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent alterative in diseases of females. Many cases of Irregularity, Leucorrhœa, Internal Ulceration, and local debility, arising from the scrofulous diathesis, have yielded to it, and there are few that do not, when its effect is properly aided by local treatment."

A lady, unwilling to allow the publication of her name, writes:

"My daughter and myself have been cured of a very debilitating Leucorrhœa of long standing, by two bottles of your SARSAPARILLA."

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Neuralgia, when caused by *Scrofula* in the system, are rapidly cured by this EXT. SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

possess so many advantages over the other purgatives in the market, and their superior virtues are so universally known, that we need not do more than to assure the public their quality is maintained equal to the best it ever has been, and that they may be depended on to do all that they have ever done.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, M. D., & Co., Lowell, Mass., and sold by

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg, and dealers generally.

Aug. 8, 1864. eowly

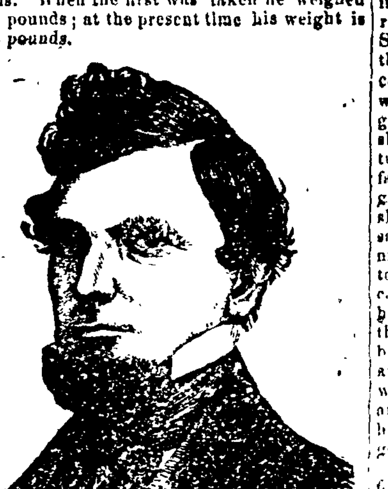
An Interesting History

OF DR. SCHENCK'S OWN CASE, WHILE LABORING UNDER CONSUMPTION, *And how his Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills act on the System in Curing that Disease, and the*

GREAT SUCCESS ATTENDING IT!!!



The above is a correct likeness of Dr. Schenck taken many years ago, after he had recovered from Consumption: by a course of his "SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP." The likeness, although it does not represent him anything like as bad as he was at the worst, yet it is in strong contrast with the hale and vigorous looks of the Portrait below, which is the true likeness of him at the present time. The contrast between these two portraits is so great that many would not believe them to be the same person. Yet there are hundreds of persons, in and around Philadelphia, who will recognize both portraits to be true representations. When the first was taken he weighed 107 pounds; at the present time his weight is 220 pounds.



NEW YORK, Wednesday, March 20, '64.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Thirty years ago I was in the last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and given up to die. I resided in Philadelphia, and Dr. Joseph Parrish, then of this city, ordered me to Moorestown, N. J., a distance of nine miles, which took me two days to get there. On my arrival I was put to bed, and there laid for many weeks. This was my native place, where all my family lived and had died of Consumption. Dr. Thornton, who attended my father in his last illness, was called, and gave me one week to fix up my affairs. He had seen all my family go that way, and thought I was to go, too. Then I heard of the remedies I now offer to the public, which cured me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrating my whole system.

They soon ripened the matter on my lungs, and I would spit off more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning. As soon as that began to subside, my cough, fever, pain, night sweats—all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength and I have been growing in flesh ever since. For many years I have enjoyed uninterrupted good health, keeping the liver and stomach healthy with the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, as I am of a bilious temperament. My weight is two hundred and twenty pounds. On my recovery people would send for me, far and near, to see if their cases were like mine. For this purpose I pay professional visits in the large cities. The consumptives wish to see the one that makes these medicines, and who was cured of consumption by them. To make new lungs, is impossible; but cavities in the lungs and chronic ulcerations of the bronchial tubes can be healed. Such cases are dying hourly under the ordinary treatment of physicians, and just such are cured by the proper use of Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills.

I am now a healthy man, with a large cavity in the middle lobe of the right lung, the lower lobe very much hebatized and complete adhesion of the pleura. The left lung is sound, and the upper lobe of the right lung is in a tolerably healthy condition. The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chill, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and, by so doing, they derange the whole digestive power, locking up the secretions and eventually the patient sinks and dies. After I make a careful examination of the patient with the Respirometer, and find lungs enough left to cure, I direct the patient how to use the three remedies. Remove the cause and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of consumption, liver complaint, dyspepsia, catarrh, canker, ulcerated throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy. In New England this canker, chronic catarrh, ulcerated throat, elongation of uvula, is more prevalent than in any other section of the country. This is frequently caused by a foul stomach.—You may burn it out with caustic time and again, and all they will get is temporary relief. Correct the stomach and liver, and they will heal up themselves.

Good nutrition is the remedy. If you have any disease in any part of the body, it will remain there and decay more and more until you can get the stomach in the condition to digest food and make new blood to take the place of diseased matter. This is the only way to heal cavities in the lungs and ulcerated bronchial tubes. Correct the stomach and liver, and nature will do the healing. Many persons have an idea that certain medicines are great purifiers of the blood. When blood is once diseased it cannot be purified; it is diseased the same as the diseased matter in the system; but get the apparatus in order, the liver and stomach, and give it plenty of nourishing food it will make new blood, which will take the place of that which is diseased.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is one of the best preparations of iron in use, it is a powerful tonic of itself, and when the Seaweed Tonic dissolves the mucus in the stomach, and it is carried off by the aid of the Mandrake Pills, the Pulmonic Syrup is made into blood. This is the only way to cure consumption. If I cannot get a good appetite, and food does not digest, I cannot cure the patient. Never mind the cough; remove the cause and it will stop of itself. This is the most trouble I have with my patients at my rooms. They say, "Doctor, I feel stronger; I can eat; my night sweats are better, and I feel better every way; but my cough is so bad yet;" and they are astonished to hear me say that does not matter, remove the cause and the cough will stop of itself. Schenck's Seaweed creates a good appetite in about nine days, when there is no lung disease, unless the liver is so congested that the Mandrake Pills cannot unlock the ducts of the gall bladder in that short space of time, in order to allow the stale bile to pass off. Keep the liver and stomach healthy and there is less danger of consumption or any other disease. It is hard to take cold when those organs are healthy. Those that are bilious, low spirited, dreary, feeling stupid, coated tongue, poor appetite, nervous, stomach full of wind, everything that is eaten lies heavy, loss of memory, try one bottle of SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC and one box of SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS. It is only a cost of one dollar and twenty-five cents, with full directions. This is sufficient, in many cases, to satisfy what the medicines are. Frequently one bottle makes a great change in the system. Any person that enjoys ordinary health, by using the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills occasionally, must get the digestive organs in such a healthy condition that they become fleshy. I can produce a number of my old consumptive patients now enjoying good health, weighing nearly 200 pounds. I will conclude by relating three cures I have made in New York, and which are all different, and wish any one who feels any interest in the matter to visit them. First is Mrs. Farlow, residing, then at No. 107 Houston street. Her husband called upon me at my rooms, 32 Bond street, and wished me to call and see her. He said I could do no good; that he had had all the best medical attendance, and all said she was too far gone with Consumption to be cured; but she had heard of some great cures I had made, and he desired to gratify her wishes.—I called, and found her lying confined to her bed in the last stage of bronchial consumption, and without doubt must have died soon. I examined her lungs, found both bronchial tubes very much affected, but no cavities had formed, her cough was very severe, the spit-box was half full of thick pus. Pulse 140, legs swollen very much; and worse than all, she had chronic diarrhœa. Her bowels had been moved eleven times that day. I told her that she had lungs enough to be cured, but that this diarrhœa had been of long standing, and her stomach was in such an ulcerated condition that I was afraid nothing could be done. She insisted I should try and do what I could for her, observing that she could not last long in the condition she was in, and I could not make her any worse. I gave her first a dose of my Mandrake Pills, and the Tonic and Syrup freely. That was on Tuesday, and by the next Sunday the diarrhœa was carried off, her appetite had returned and she could sit up in bed and eat her dinner. She is now well, and gave me a long certificate, certified to by the Rev. Dr. Dowling.

Mrs Bartholomew, 83 West Forty-fifth street, came to my rooms with a tumor on her liver. She was low-spirited, skin sallow, tongue coated, bowels costive, no appetite, and fast sinking into the grave. The said tumor had been running over fourteen years. I gave her Syrup, Tonic and Pills, and told her to take them just as the directions were printed. She came back to my rooms, 32 Bond street, in two weeks, somewhat better; her tongue had begun to clean a little around the edges her skin whiter and her eyes brighter, and the tumor discharging very offensive matter, much faster than it had ever done before. She kept gradually improving, and in about two months she came to my rooms very much frightened, saying that the tumor had nearly stopped running, and was healing up, and that every doctor had told her that if it ever healed it would cause her death. I told her that the disease had all left her system, and nature would heal the ulcer up. They are now healed, and have been for about a year, and she is as hearty and robust a woman as you will find in a day's walk. She is glad for any one to call on her, and takes great pains to visit any one that she hears has anything like her case, and tries to get them to come and see me.

The next case is Miss Scofield, from Stamford, Conn. Mrs. Bartholomew got her down to see me, and she has been ever since at her house. When she first came to my rooms, she was much emaciated with a distressing cough; spitting large quantities of blood. I examined her lungs with the respirometer, and in all my practice never found one with one lung so far gone and the other lung so sound. I could not give much encouragement. I thought she would die; but to my astonishment the Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills all seemed to go right to work, the lung is all healed over, leaving a cavity as large as a goose egg; good appetite, fine spirits, and has gained some thirty five pounds in weight. She has some cough yet, which I do not think will leave her before June. I should think it would be of great interest to some unprejudiced physician to visit these cases, particularly Miss Scofield, or any of them who have been cured by my medicines. They are some tons in New York; but the above three all differ from each other; and if my medicines are doing what I represent they are they should have the credit and the afflicted know where and how they may be cured. J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be found at his principal office, No. 30 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., to give advice, free of charge; but for a thorough examination he charges three dollars. Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.25 per bottle, or $6 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box, and are for sale by all Druggists and Dealers.

June 6, 1864. 3m

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership existing between the subscribers, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.—We return thanks to our friends and the public for the liberal support extended to us. Our books will be left at the store; and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we are desirous to settle our business without delay.

ALEXANDER COBEAN, JOHN CULP.

Jan. 30, 1864.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his interest in the Store of Cobean & Culp to John S. Crawford, Esq., respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize his successor—where Bargains may be had. JOHN CULP.

Feb. 8, 1864.

Another Change

IN THE HAT AND SHOE BUSINESS.—A. COBEAN having associated with him in business John S. Crawford, who purchased the interest of John Culp, respectfully announces to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally, that the business will be continued at the Old Stand on Chambersburg street, by A. COBEAN & CO., who will constantly keep on hand a large stock of Goods, in the line of SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, UMBRELLAS, &C., and they will also continue the Manufacture of Shoes.

From their long experience in all the above branches, they flatter themselves that they can please the public, and will sell cheap for cash.

A. COBEAN.
J. S. CRAWFORD.

Doing business under the name and firm of A. Cobean & Co. [Feb. 8, 1864.

Established 1850.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO., respectfully beg leave to notify their friends, customers and the public generally, that they have removed from No. 151 Franklin street, to the commodious four-story Warehouse, NO. 308 BALTIMORE STREET, between Howard and Liberty, where they will for the future conduct the Wholesale Business, solely in

Hosiery, Trimmings,
Furnishing Goods,
Perfumery, Notions,
Stationery, Cutlery,
Toys, &c., &c.

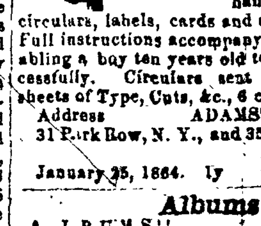
to which they invite the attention of city and country purchasers, feeling confident of their ability to offer inducements in prices and quality of Goods.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address

LAWRENCE D. DIETZ & CO., 308 Baltimore street, Baltimore.

March 14, 1864.

Portable Printing Offices.



FOR the use of Merchants, Druggists and all business and professional men who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads, circulars, labels, cards and small newspapers. Full instructions accompanying each office enabling a boy ten years old to work them successfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.

Address ADAMS' PRESS CO., 31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass.

January 25, 1864. 1y

Albums!

ALBUMS!! ALBUMS!! Just received a large and beautiful assortment of Photographic Albums, which are below city prices. TYSON BRO'S.

Dec. 14, 1863.

PICKING has the finest assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing in town.